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NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be demied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of upopular representation, of a repredenvered from Smal; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGA-TION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT. "JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XIX. NO. 6.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 944.

# Refuge of Oppression.

### From the Boston Recorder.

CALHOUN AND GARRISON.

These are rival leaders of the disunion party, which is struggling to bring about a dissolution of this nahough influenced by somewhat different moforth, are laboring side by side, and making common North, are laboring side by side, and making common cause in this great business. Wonderful is the sympathy between the men and their respective followers. Both classes are domineering, denunctionary and definatory. Both are intent in compelling, in their several ways, the consciences of other men to succumb to their dictation. Both of them are fond of succumb to their dictation. Both of them are fond of flourishing the whip of their cat-o-nine-tails' rhetoric, and delight in lacerating the feelings of all whom they can touch. And both are eager to vapor and fume, whether any body cares for their bluster, or not. In short, though they sweep round the little circle of In short, though they sweep totals, they are in conjunc-their ideas in opposite directions, they are in conjunction as often as they come in contact. The same spirit animates the one sort in their attacks upon slavery, and the other in their attacks upon the enemies very, and the other in their attacks upon the chemics of slavery. Garrison, if born at the South, would have been a cruel slave-driver; and Calhoun, if a native of the North, would have been as cruel upon

tive of the North, would have been as cruer upon slive-drivers.

Hence we are not surprised to see one of them munifesting his respect for the other. At the Annual Meeting of the 'old organization' Anti-Slavery Society, held last week in Fancuil Hall, a resolution was passed, highly commendatory of Hon. John C. Calhoun for his honest and consistent course in defending the institution of slavery. Although this resolution was, probably, not so much designed to compliment the Southerner, as to reflect a side glance on the inconsistency of Northern dough-faces, yet it is to be presumed that the commendations of Mr. Calhoun are quite sincere, and adapted to encourage him in his frantic course of disorganization. The Garrison faction ought to admire Mr. Calhoun; for he is aiming at the same object with them, though with a thousand times more energy and likelihood with a thousand times more energy and likelihood of effecting their wishes. He has forty Cong essmen

to do his bidding, and they not one.

The annual meeting at Faneuil Hall was, so far as we can learn, a small affair. No reports of the proceedings have been published. These meetings, once so thronged and tumultuary, and which roused so much excitement and opposition, have quite died out in interest. Garrison, Pillsbury, Wright and Mrs. Folsom, have worn out their faculty; and can no longer make people cry or laugh, or even get mad! Nobody cares for them. And all the consolation left them is that of hearing themselves declaim amid a score or two of their drowsy retainers. It is a mater for devout rejoicing, that the cause of emancipation is no longer under their infidel auspices. The Providence of God has taken the work out of their hands, and the cause prospers day by day, under the zeal of those whose motto in, Union for Liberty, and the Liberty of the Union!

## From the Lowell Courier.

THE OTHER EXTREME. We gave in the Courier of last evening, some specimens of the disunion spirit of the South, as foreshadowed in the grave deliberations of the Senate Chamber. As an offset to the treasonable purposes charged upon the conspirators in the slave States charged upon the conspirators in the slave States—
indeed as a justification of them—one of the Florida
Senators announced that there existed certain combinations in the North, whose object and tendency
were the dissolution of the Union. The only combination in this section, liable to the charge, is the
old Anti-Slavery Society, which has been holding a
Convention during the past week, in Faneuil Hall.
It is true, Francis Jackson, William Lloyd Garrison,
H.C. Wright, Wendell Phillips and others, male right, Wendell Phillips and and female, have been discussing various absurdities

in relation to the clergy, society and politics, but we have not learned that there is any immediate or prospective danger of a dissolution of the Union from that quarter. The Convention adjourned, after having Resolved, That THE ONE GREAT OBJECT to Resolved, I nat I HE ONE GREAT OBJECT to be attempted and achieved, to secure the emancipa-tion of our enslaved countrymen—to assert and pro-tect the rights of the people of the North—and to impose the awful criminality involved in the slave system exclusively upon the incorrigible tyrants of exclusively upon the incorrigible tyrants of a—is, THE IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION the South—is, THE IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION—a Union based on the prostrate bodies of three millions of the people, and cemented with their blood—a Union which gives absolute power and perfect security to the wholesale absolute power and perfect power and perfect power and perfect perfect power and perfect perfec traffickers in human flesh, by its combined military traffickers in human flesh, by its combined military and naval power, and the overthrow of which would inevitably burst asunder the chain of every bondman—a Union in which freedom of speech and of the press, the right of petition, and safe and equal locomotion, are cloven down, and the citizens of one portion of the country are seized for no alleged crime in another pertion, hurried to prison, kept in chains, plundered of their property, and in numerous instances sold on the auction block at public vendue as slaves, in loss to suit purchasers.

and the representation of the serious block at public vendee as slaves, in the total previous and the serious block at public vendee as slaves, in the total previous and the serious and the

From the Philadelphia North American.

A NEW COALITION.

On Firstly last, the Massechasett Anti-Slavery should be tracted by last, the Massechasett Anti-Slavery death and dissolution plainthropists, who go for any measures, no matter how wild and destructive, that will put an end to elavery—terminated a Convention which they had held in Boston at Faneull Hall. Among their resolutions, was one declaring that 'they are conventioned by all wise and patriotic people like themself with an immorate resolution, was one declaring that 'they are achieved, by all wise and patriotic people like themself with an immorate resolution, was one declaring that 'they are achieved, by all wise and patriotic people like themself with an immorate resolution, was one declaring that 'they are achieved, by all wise and patriotic people like themself with an immorate resolution, was one declaring that 'they are achieved, by all wise and patriotic people like themself with a chieved, by all wise and patriotic people like themself with an object of the Savier's most tende to provide the wind a chieved, by all wise and patriotic people like themself with an object of the Savier's most tende to provide the whole series that the consideration due to his near relationship, his and majesty of the whole a function of the consideration due to his near relationship, his part of the work of the whole a description of the consideration due to his near relationship, his part of the work of the whole and the consideration of the consideration due to his near relationship, his part of the work of the whole and the providence of the work of the work of the whole and the future gives of the whole a desired, much faint and the future gives of the work of the 'earnestness, intrepidity, consistency and self-sacri-fice,' with which he addresses himself to the glorious

purpose of demolishing the nation.

And thus it results. Extremes do meet—and so And thus it results. Extremes do meet—and so do persons who turn their backs upon each other, and take different directions of travel round the world, provided they travel fastrenough; they come together, at last, fuce to face, in the other hemisphere. It is in this way that Mr. Calhoun and his old enemies, and special aversion, the Massachusetts abolitionists, who parted from each other on opposite paths, now suddenly come together, greatly to the delight of the Northern helligreness, if not of the Southern chief.

The origin of the evil.

Slavery was forced upon the American people by Britain, to gratify her vile lust of gain, in opposition to the entreaties and remonstrances of the wise and good in every part of our land, and in every period of its colonial history.

2. It is not easy now to get rid of the evil, suddenly.
Slavery is the fundamental law upon which all the political institutions of the South have been based Slavery is the fundamental law upon which all the political institutions of the South have been based from the beginning. That law was established by Britain at the very commencement of the political existence of those communities. It gave to the white man despotic power over the negro. It constituted the whites a privileged class,—the aristocracy of the land. The abolition of slavery in the South would be, in other words, a voluntary surrender by this aristocracy of the power and privileges which they hold under the ancient law of their country. Ought we to be greatly surprised if this surrender should not be made suddenly, even though demanded by public sentiment at the North, and in every other civilized country on the globe? Where, in history, is there an example of the surrender by an aristocracy of their ancient powers and privileges, however exorbitant and oppressive those powers, and however earnest the demand for their surrender, when that demand was not backed by a competent physical force, it would be a moral miracle if it were abolished suddenly. We must not be too impatient.

3. Our Southern brethren have done more to get rid of the evil than could have been reasonably anticipated.

When we reflect upon the demoralizing characture in the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Samuel J. May, we make the following extracts:—

I was astonished, I was grieved to hear from Dr. Baird, (after so many generous, enlarged, humane, Christian sentiments as had come from Dr. Baird, (after so many generous, enlarged, humane, Christian sentiments as had come from Dr. Baird, (after so many generous, enlarged, humane, Christian sentiments as had come from Dr. Baird, (after so many generous, enlarged, humane, Christian sentiments as had come from Dr. Baird, (after so many generous, enlarged, humane, Christian sentiments as had come from Dr. Baird, (after so many generous, enlarged, humane, Christian sentiments as had come from Dr. Baird, (after so many generous, enlarged, humane, Christian sentiments as had come from Dr

### From the Washington Union

THE VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS. at last, face to face, in the other hemisphere. It is in this way that Mr. Calhoun and his old enemish, and special aversion, the Massachusetts abolitionists, who parted from each other on opposite paths, now who deadly come together, greatly to the delight of the Northern belligerents, if not of the Southern chief. They take him by the hand, they clasp him to their bosons, they ffing up their caps over him in great and exceeding joy, receiving him as a friend and as sociate, whose one great object is, after all, like theirs, the 'immediate dissolution of the American pool, and who exhibits as much 'earnestness, intropidity, consistency and self-sacrifice' in pursuit of this happy object as they do.

Perhaps this will appear a somewhat novel result to several of the Southern champions of the Address and Secession faction at Washington. It may give them some new views, to find the general concurrence of ideas and wishes, between themselves and those 'Northern fantities' who have always been the object of their particular horror and aversion. We shall expect to find 'dissolution,' suddenly become very odious among the whole party of Southern distuncionates. They must give it up, or consent to an immediate coalition with their old foes of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

\*\*THE SLAVERY QUESTION.\*\*

We devote a large space in our columns this week to the addresses of the Sonthern Convention on the Slavery question. This subject has now become deeply interesting, and, in the view of some, threatens the subject of their particular horror of the massachusets Anti-Slavery Society.

\*\*THE SLAVERY QUESTION.\*\*

We devote a large space in our columns this week to the addresses of the Sonthern Convention on the Slavery question. This subject has now become easily the convertion of the subject of the regard this as a proper moment for referring again to those considerations which should in the regard this as a proper moment for referring again to those considerations which should in reference to slavery, which will un

## REV. DR. BAIRD.

himself for attempting aught against the oppressions of Europe.

Now, it seems to me an encouraging sign of our times—an evidence that the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand, that philanthropists—the children of the Kingdom—are showing so much disregard to the boundaries of States, and the restrictions of churches. It is auspicious only of good, that the benevotent are coming to feel that the suffering and the sinning in other countries have claims upon them, as well as those in the land where they happen to have been born. That George Thompson, and Charles Stuart, and John Scoble, should have come to this country to plead for the down-trodden here, and that Dr. Baird, Elihu Burrit, and Henry C. Wright should have gone to England and the Continent of Europe, to expose and denounce the wrongs under which humanity is groaning there. It is just thus that the y, who know the truth, should run to and fro in the earth to proclaim it: so that knowledges. just thus that they, who know the truth, should run to and fro in the earth to proclaim it: so that knowledge may every where increase, and the truth, as it is in Jesus, make all men free from sin and death is in Jesus, and the hair-splitting abstractions of come of the dear southern brethren? They have thrown a wet blanket upon the nicely laid train of the modern Guy Fawkes, and its author 'never of the Christian be answered—the Kingdom of Heaven come, and the will of the modern Guy Fawkes, and its author 'never of the modern Guy Fawkes, and its author 'never of the modern Guy Fawkes, and its author 'never of the dear 'southern brethren? They have thrown a wet blanket upon the nicely laid train of the modern Guy Fawkes, and its author 'never of the dear 'southern brethren? They have thrown a wet blanket upon the nicely laid train of

REMARKS OF MR. HALE. In the Senate of the United States, Jan. 10, 1849. I rise, sir, for the purpose of expressing my grateful acknowledgments to the Senator from Kentucky, who first addressed the Chair, [Mr. Underwood,] for I rise, sir, for the purpose of expressing my grateful acknowledgments to the Senator from Kentucky, who first addressed the Chair, [Mr. Underwood.] for the magnanimous course which he has pursued in reference to the petition which I had the honor of presenting the other day; and indeed it was no more than I had a right to expect from his whole course upon this floor. But while I do this, I beg to dissent, in the most unqualified manner, from the limitations which that honorable Senator has laid down, to the exercise of the right of petition, which right that gentleman so freely concedes; because, sir, with the himitations and restrictions which the honorable Senator puts upon this right, (and which I am sure he would not have put upon it, if he had examined it with his usual keenness,) the right of petition is utterly destroyed; and the right is not worth the name, nor the petition of the honorable Senator I understand to be this: that the petition must be presented to a body having the power to grant it; and it must not stitutions, but that they proposed lisunion is not so clear; and yet every man of them is now dammed to everlasting infamy! Ah, my dear sir, the viding to the institution of slavery is the corner stone of our republican institutions. So did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so to did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so to did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so to did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so to did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so to did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so to did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so to did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so to did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so to did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so to did not Calhoun forget! This Cerberus, who so did n The position of the honorable Senator I understand to be this: that the petition must be presented to a body having the power to grant it; and it must not be for any measure which will affect others than those who present the petition. Now, sir, what is the right of petition thus limited, hampered, and fettered? The question is, whether Congress has power. Petitioners come and ask you to pursue certain measures; and if you decide in advance that you have not the power to pursue those measures, you just as effectually deny the right of petition as if you refused to receive the petition for any other reason whatsoeving the position of this line have not only 'peculiar institutions,' but peculiar rights. So you perceive, my dear sir, the 'mighty difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.'

The Hartford Convention was, no doubt, a most disabolical assemblage of wicked spirits, but the 'Convention of Southern Delegates,' (under favor, we beg leave to suggest that it is an interesting question to decide, who delegated them?) is a perfectly lawful and peaceful assemblage of much injured men. effectually deny the right of petition as if you refused to receive the petition for any other reason whatsoever. This just as effectually debars the citizen from the right of petition as any mode which human ingenuity can devise. If you say, 'We have not the power to grant, and therefore we will not hear your petitions,' it is equivalent to saying, 'You have no right to come here, and we will not hear your prayer.'

But the gentleman says that we must not pray for measures affecting others than the petitioners. I was reading, the other day, the correspondence between the Minister of the United States and Lord Palmerston, in Great Britain, relative to American citizens

the Minister of the United States and Lord Palmerston, in Great Britain, relative to American citizens being unjustly detained in the prisons of Great Britain; and I saw, with high satisfaction, that the American Secretary of State, very much to his credit, urged upon our Minister at the Court of St. James, that he should ask not only for the liberation of citizens

the limit and the restriction which he would impose upon the right of petition to be enjoyed by the citi-zens of the United States, when addressing the Sen-

the limit and the restriction which he would impose upon the right of petition to be enjoyed by the citizens of the United States, when addressing the Senate but Linted States, when addressing the Senate but Control of the Senate but a moment longer. I must say that I have been—I might say—amused; but I have been—I might say—amused have a single of the say of the s

was not just he thing to be seen in the rear of the Bey of Tunis, and the Sultan of Turkey; but then, certainly, it is 'better late than never.' But those who take this view of the matter forget that we live in the 'model republic,' and that 'the institution of slavery

upon our Minister at the Court of St. James, that he should ask not only for the liberation of citizens of the United States unjustly thrown into prison, but should intercede in behalf of the whole class of those who had fallen under the censure of the British Government, on account of the movements they had made in their attempts—mistaken though they might be—to reform, and perhaps to revolutionize. Ireland. Where, sir, would have been an interference in that case, if the American Secretary of State had been governed by the consideration which has been urged upon the Senate by the gentleman from Kentucky, that the right to pray, the right to beg, was confined to the simple, poor, and narrow privilege of asking blessings for ourselves?

What is the whole scope and tenor of the religion which we profess, and which I know that the honorable Senator not only professes, but practices? Is it not to make 'prayer and intercession for all men'? And, sir, is it to be announced here, to-day, as the deliberate conviction of the American Senate, that the circle of human sympathies and human affections is to be so circumscribed to a rigid selfishness, that we have not the right even to pray, and to beg, for the whole scope of the Senate, that the circle of human sympathies and human affections is to be so circumscribed to a rigid selfishness, that we have not the right even to pray, and to beg, for the whole scope of the movements they to display his prowess. Southern chivally is bank. Moderate members of the Convention are emboldened, and the report is recommitted. And then Mr. Calhoun faints. Thus the constitution are remoidened, and the report is recommitted. And then Mr. Calhoun faints. Thus the constitution are the constitution are remoidened, and the report is recommitted. And then Mr. Calhoun faints. Thus the constitution are straight and the constitution are the constitution and just law has

deliberate conviction of the American Senate, that the circle of human sympathies and human affections is to be so circumscribed to a rigid selfishness, that we have not the right even to pray, and to beg, for the subjects of our sympathy and regard? Yet, sir, if I understood the gentleman from Kentucky, this is the limit and the restriction which he would impose upon the right of petition to be enjoyed by the citizens of the United States, when addressing the Senatal states of the commands a senatal state of the commands as a contained and the citizens of the United States, when addressing the Senatal states of the commands as a contained and the citizens of the United States, when addressing the Senatal states and the commands as a contained are a contained as a

bill, had they given their votes upon the other side.

To-day, the countenances of southern men are illuminated with joy and triumph. They boast over their victory, and aver that they can, upon any emergency, where southern interests are included. their victory, and aver that they can, upon any emergency, where southern interests are involved, always find the requisite aid from the North. But they do not seem to be aware of the fact, that the people will have a settlement with the traitors who sold themselves to the South. One great good will result from the action of the House upon this question: the law-less doughfaces who voted with the South will be as effectually marked as was Cain. They have aimed a death-blow at Liberty, to please Slavery, and they will be cast off by an insulted people, scorned and branded for their treason, a hissing and bye-word among all Northern freemen, and despised for their servility by those who have used them. Brady, of Pennsylvania, is the most abject and servile. He expects an office under the new administration, and

servility by those who have used them. Brady, of Pennsylvania, is the most abject and servile. He expects an office under the new administration, and during this session he has shaped his course as he thinks to gain this end. On every and all measures touching southern interests, he has voted with the South. From what I can learn of his character, I am constrained to believe that he would vote to reduce the mother that bore and nurtured him, to abject slavery, should the South require it. He has a small wery, should the South require it. He has a small share of brains, but not enough to discover that the Southern members heartily despise his mean servility, and that his miserable truckling has rendered it impossible for him to gain what occupies his daily cogitations and his nightly dreams—office.

#### From the Hallowell Republican THE PACHECO BILL PASSED.

Strange as it will appear, that bill was by reconsideration called up again, when it was supposed to be lost; and after the overseers had renewed their experiment on the dough, the bill was tried again and passed, yeas 101, nays 94. So the slaveholders triumphed again, and carried a principle which never before received the sanction of the government, bad as it has been. The Northern men who voted for it will try to make it appear that the claim did not inas it has been. The Northern men who voted for it will try to make it appear that the claim did not involve the question of property in man, absurd as the pretence is. Why, the very claim on its face was the paice of a man! The nation was asked to pay for him, and that Whig House, after repudiating the infamous demand, retraces its steps—wheels about—bows to its Southern masters—takes \$1000 from the pockets of the people, and gives it for 150 weight, more or less, of human flesh and bones!—in 1849! If the man was not 'monerty' then no reconstity the If the man was not 'property,' then no property was lost, and the claim was a fraud. The House then sanctioned either a confessed fraud, or human chat-telism, It was the claim of land piracy which was there endorsed by that Whig House, and it will pass the Senate of course!

the Senate of course!

We have not seen the yeas and nays, but this is probably one of the first fruits of the Taylor compromise. 'Old Zack's a coming!' We hope there is virtue enough in the people to be indignant at this base business, and to have the courage to say so; but that will depend much on what party leaders nermit.

## THE UNION.

'That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free trade among the numerous States and Territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough virtue and intelligence in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, alloys its disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its stability, &c.

Commenting on this paragraph from the National Era, the editor of the New Concord (Ohio) Free

Press says—

This paragraph, we presume, is not designed to mean very much. It sounds very beautifully, and is all right when taken in the sense in which Dr. Bailey would have it taken. To make it good sense however, we must entirely forget the facts. Here are some of them: The American Union is the bond which binds the chain upon three millions of slaves; for that Union could not have been formed if the Northern States had not agreed to make the Constitutional compromise in favor of Slavery. Annul the bond, and the chain will be broken.

The American Union is not only the 'Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World,' but it is the prison-house of millions of slaves, suffering a hundred fold more wrongs. That Union, then, is of 'priceless value' to the slaveholder, for he knows that without the aid of the North, which is bound to the South by this bond, he cannot hold his slave.

#### ILLUSTRATION OF AMERICAN SLA-VERY.

THE SLAVE MOTHER CROSSING THE OHIO.

We remember, says a writer in the True American, the story of a cruel master, who, without cause, had determined to sever a slave mother from her cally child. She had been faithful under the very worst usage, and she determined to remain so, until he told her that on the morrow her child must be borne to New Orleans, to be sold there in the slave-mait. It was mid-winter. The earth was frosted with a hard crust, yet at midnight she started for the Ohio, determined, if she could, to live and die with her child. She reached its banks as the pursuers ro a the hill beyond; no boat was near, masses of broken ice were sluggishly drifting along; what was she to do? Trusting to Heaven, she put her feet on the treacherous element, and with it bending and breaking beneath her, (spectators on either side expecting to see her and her child sink at every moment,) she boldly pushed on from cake to cake, until she landed safely on the Ohio shore. Five minutes sconer, and she must have perished; two minutes sconer, and she must have met with a watery grave; for before she had proceeded twenty steps, the ice behind her, close on the Kentucky side, had broken, and was scattered ere she reached the mid-river. 'Thank God, you and your child are safe,' exclaimed the hard-hearted master, as he saw her land, rejoiced that he had escaped the responsibility of their death. 'Brave woman,' said a Kentuckian, who had witnessed her escape, and met her at the landing, 'you have won your freedom, and shall have it.' The mother, and child were kept loogsther, and liberty and love are now their lot in their numble but happy home.

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#### THE ABOLITIONISTS.

It has ever been the proud distinction of the School Abolitionists, that they have, from the first, taken for their practical maxim—THE ABSOLUTE RIGHT IS THE HIGHEST EXPEDIENCY. In this sign have they gone forth, conquering and to conquer. The measure of their success has ever been in pro-portion to the fidelity with which they have acted up n their doctrine and their life, to the highest idea of lati-Slavery duty to which they had attained, at each successive point of their progress, without regard to the promptings of an apparent and superficial Expediency, 'Gradual, not lumediate, Emancipation,' cried Expediency, 'if you would obtain the ear of the people, and hope for their help! Immediate Emanpation is the Right of the Slave, and the Duty of the Master? replied Anti-Slaver, 'and I will de-mand nothing less?' And though the land was full f violence, and the people gnashed upon this truth with their teeth, it finally prevailed, so as now to be universally admitted as an axiom in ethics. Coniliato the Church and the Clergy! exclaimed Excdiency, 'or your influence is gone forever?' 'Not they stand hand and hand with Slavery?' answered nti-Slavery, 'let them perish first?' And, though the lergy and the Church, who had followed after Anti-Slavery, with scarcely an exception, turned and followed after no more, still its influence even on the Clergy, the Church and religious bodies, increased and multiplied an hundred fold.

And so as to Political Expediency, 'Vote for this time only, for Harrison? urged Expediency in the Hard Cider Campaign; 'vote for the candidate of the North? 'I cannot trust the candidate of the North, rhose course and whose pledges are satisfactory the South,' returned Anti-Slavery. 'Support Clay, and keep out Texas." shricked Expediency in the campaign of 1844, 'anybody rather than Polk and Annexation? 'Anybody rather than the fattener of deek slaves, the impudent defender of Slavery on its merits, the compromiser away of the rights of the North? responded Anti-Slavery. And Wisdom was justified of her children in both cases. God said un-to Harrison, almost at the very moment he and his partizans were saying unto their souls, 'Eat and rink, for thou hast much goods laid up for many ears,"—'Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be re-paired of thee." And he died, and was buried, and quired of thee? And he died, and was buried, and John Tyler reigned in his stead! And when the question was raised of resistance to the annexation of Texas, after the accession of Polk, the chiefest supporters of Clay declared that 'it was too late? and that 'resistance might be attended with bad results? Who believes, now, that there was any sincerity in the pretended opposition of Clay and his most prominent partizans to the Annexation? Who would have laughed the credulity of the Abolitionists to scorn more loudly, or at least more heartily, than they, had they succeeded in cajoling them? than they, had they succeeded in cajoling them

Up to about the time of the contest between Clay and Polk, the political action of Abolitionists was governed chiefly by a regard to the relations of the cudidates to Slavery, and they opposed them on the und of the special suit and service they had avowed hey perceived that the relations of all holders of offi very were, of necessity, if maintained in good faith, those of support and comfort. The They dis tered the Constitution of the country, so long as that Constitu-tion makes, in the words of John Quincy Adams, the preservation, propagation, and perpetuation of Slavery, the vital and animating spirit of the Nation al Government.' They saw that as Abolitionists they could not execute the Pro-Slavery demands of the Constitution, and as honest men they could not swear o perform them, with the deliberate purpose of breaking their oaths. And what they might not do themselves, they clearly could not appoint others, by their votes, to do for them. The only political action that by open to them was to labor outside of the Constitun, and not within it, for its overthrow. To convince the people that their form of government was the reatest enemy of their safety, their prosperity, and heir honor; that all their material prosperity and local advantages were in spite, not because, of their confederate Union; and to persuade them openly and honestly to repudiate the compromise by which they had delivered themselves up, bound in political serviude, to the tender mercies of their natural enemies and to erect a new government, free from the disturbing and disgraceful element of Slavery, in which the

experiment of self-government could be fairly tried. Just at this point of time, when affairs are in is posture, the Free Soil Party appears, and claim support of the Abolitionists by virtue of its suerior Anti-Slavery pretensions. Its pretensions are pecious, and, in fact, include about all that a political party, intending to maintain good faith towards the Constitution, should offer. It proposes to forbid the extension of Slavery in the newly-stolen territories, to abolish it wherever the Constitution will permit, and to confine it to its present Constitutional and terri-torial limits. Time was when the Abolitionists would have been thankful for thus much, and when, for maintaining thus much, they were mobbed and hunted, whipped and shot, a price set upon their heads, to strange cities. But their long and hard experience has attained to something of prophetic strain, and they now plainly perceive that what would have sats'jort of what the necessity of the case demands. They can take no part in a movement which con-templates the recognition of the legal relation of mas-ter and slave, anywhere within the Universe of God. They spurn and spit upon the doctrine, that any compact can be binding which conditions for the return of a fugitive into the hell of Slavery, and for the forcible suppression of any attempt on the part of the Slaves to vindicate their rights by 'an Appeal to Arms and the God of Battles.' Their sense of person honor forbids them to swear to support such a Com pact, either personally or by proxy, for the purpose of rting political power, even for the Slave, with the intention of performing it,—much more with the intention of breaking it. They see in all candidates for the Presidency, to whatever party they may be long, on whatever platform they may stand, by what ever name they may be called, aspirants for the office of Protector of the Institutions of the South, of National Overseer of the American Slaves. If Slavery to be maintained forever by the National strength within the boundaries of the present Union, which must be the contemplation of every honest Constitutional party, we see no reason why it should not spread over extent of our territory. As to the strength it ild add to the Slave Power, we should rejoice in If a strong nation is base and mean enough to consent to hold the chain of the Slave, while his tvrant is robbing and torturing him, it can have no she in the degradation of its victim that it will not de From this mean, base, cowardly position, the North, as the stronger party, can recover whenever it chooses to arouse itself, and shake into the air the cobweb ties by which it has bound itself to dishonor, cruelty, and degradation. To bring it to a just sense of its condition and its remedy, is the high mission of the Abolitionists. May they feel its gravity and its dignity, and abide, faithful though few, and patient though long-tried, the day of its great Accomplisment!—[Seventeeth Annual Report of the Mass chusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

#### From the Philadelphia North American. THE RESULT.

At last, the struggle of the Southern caucus over—the agony ceases—and disunion, taking the form of an address to the South, by thirty-two South e'n delegates—a very innocent address, in soot that will not 'frighten the ladies out of their wits' comes forward upon the stage, in the true spirit of Snug, the joiner, or Bottom, the weaver, and aggrava Snug, the joiner, or bottom, the weaver, and aggrava-ting its voice, roars out 'as gently as a sucking dove, ay, 'an 't were sny nightingale.' The mountain has labored, and the mouse is born—a 'ridiculous mouse, at which the public are astonished, and per little angry—because from the throes thern Ætna, it expected the birth of a mo formidable, or respectable monster—a Cyclops a least, breathing flames and lava, and wielding whole arsenal of thunderbolts. An address to the South by thirty-two Congressmen from the South, it not exactly what was expected, although they assurthe South, doubtless upon the honor of the 'chivalry as well as their oaths of office, that the North ha as well as their oaths of office, that the North has wronged it in all sorts of ways, and that the only remedy for it is to blow up the Union. Thirty-two men from the South make this declaration to the six millions of free white citizens of the South, who probably all of them understand the matter quite a well as the wisest and best of the thirty-two, and will regard the words and acts of the latter as forming are your sound and are so the latter as forming a very good sort of play—a most lamentable comedy and tragical harlequinade—excellently well adapted for them and the world to laugh at. Thirty-two gentlemen of the South have, then, determined to dissolve the Union, if—no matter upon what contingency; which is very likely to occur to morrow or next day. They have willed it—they have resolved it! Let us go home and sleep, believing the earth will coll on its axis to-morrow and the next day, and for some considerable time to come, just as regularly and calmly as if nothing was the matter. Thirty-two gentlemen may dissolve the Union any day they please, without causing much distress even to their nearest friends. When Charles XII. was suddenly shot dead in the trenches at Fredericshall, 'Viola,' exclaimed Megret, the engineer officer, 'viola la piece finie,—allans souper—the play is out,—let us go to supper?—There will be the same philosophy exhibited by the people of the United States when the American Union falls to pieces under the artillery of the thirty-two Southern patriots. When:

Commenting on the Manifesto of the Southern onvention, the same paper pertinently says

But the South did her part towards the acquisition of these Territories. So she did—and rather more. She took the lead in the original theft of Texas from Mexico. She took the lead in the Annexation swindle, driving the reluctant North into it through her control of the machinery of that supendous fraud, en-titled the Democratic party. But for that machinery, not one-fourth of the voters of the Free States could ever have been coaxed or driven into acquiescence even, in annexation. She took the lead, also, in hurrying us into the consequent War, through Polk's counsels and Slidell's diplomacy. But we do not thank her for all this; we do not recognize it as imposing on us the least obligation whatever. 'The South' of Mr. Calhoun and his backers in Annexation and in this Convention drove us into the War; but its cost in blood and treasure, in reputation and morals, weighs equally, and still weighs upon all parts of the Union. At a very early period of that war, the South was warned by the vote of the House on the Wilmot Proviso, that the North would never consent to the further Extension of Slavery. She cannot plead surprise or disappointment. And we feel that the Nation has quite enough to answer for with rethe Nation has quite enough to answer for with regard to that territory, without consigning a new Empire to Bondage. Let it at least be Free Soil.

#### From the [Philadelphia] U. States Gazette MR. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

'Oh wad some power the giftie gie us, To see oursels as others see us, It wad frae mony a blunder free us, An' foolish notion.'

plaint is, that the freemen of the North feel and develope an extreme reluctance to aid the South in the visible of the District. He agreed the wishes of the people of the District. He agreed with Mr. Brown, that Congress should not legislate from bondage. He would have us crush every sentiment of sympathy, out of reverence for the Constitution! Suppose we turn the tables. Does not the same Constitution guarantee the right of freedom of speech and of the press? Has the South, while it asks aid for slave catchers at the North, allowed freezence of the North their constitutions of the North, allowed freezence of the North their constitutions of the North, allowed freezence of the North their constitutions of the North, allowed freezence of the North their constitutions of the North, allowed freezence of the North their constitutions of the North, allowed freezence of the North their constitutions of the North, allowed freezence of the North their constitutions of the North thei asks aid for slave catchers at the North, allowed freemen of the North their constitutional liberty of printed. speech at the South? Who scourged Amos Dre the public square of Nashville, for circulating books friendly to liberty? Who broke the press and attempted the life of Cassius M. Clay at Who led on the mob to assail Dr. Bailey at Washington? Who broke open and scattered the United States mail at Charleston? Who exiled Samuel Hoar from South Carolina, because his errand, though strictly legal, displeased the chivalry

of the South? Who a few years since sent circulars to all the Northern Legislatures to procure the passage of laws to prevent freemen of the North from discussing sla-Who, on the floor of Congress, denied, sion after session, the right of Northern freemen even to petition Congress for the better government and regulation of the District of Columbia, as to human liberty? Who threatened on the floor of Congress to lynch John Quincy Adams, if he should ever be caught in South Carolina? What State drags from his vessel the honest colored cook of Boston and immures him in a dungeon, lest the example his liberty should render unquiet the human chattels of Charleston and New Orleans? Where did Lynch law originate in this land? Where is its dreadful code mercilessly applied to stifle the discussion of

Softly, my masters!' Those who read us lectures on reverence for the Constitution, should see to it that their own hands are pure. Mr. Calhoun annexed Texas avowedly to conserve slavery. Let us now see to it that the annexation of New Mexico and California shall not limit 'the area of freedom.' The tears of a great natriot of the 19th century, (because he is not allowed to shackle a free Empire with human bondage, are very touching. I hope he will be able to bear his sorrows with fortitude, fo

'He that hath but tears to give, Must weep those tears alone

tional as they are, went into a caucus with John C. that South Carolina had been driven to adopt the Calhoun and the Southern Democrats, and all were friends there. Senator Metcalf, a Whig, presided; Mr. Stephens, a Georgia Whig, took a prominent part, and is at the head of a committee, associated with Democrats, to take measures for the protection of Southern rights. Yet the doughfaces dare not denounce this proceeding. Metcalf and Stephens are still first-rate Whigs, and get into Whig caucuses, while every Northern man who shows a disposition to break loose from Southern rule is denounced as a

It does seem as if the subserviency of the Northn men of both parties, was absolutely shoreless and homless. Timid and office-seeking letter writers say they hope there will be no Northern caucus. re ought to have been a Northern caucus ten Then Texas would not have neved, except as a Free State, and the North would rave had no objection to its admission in that shape. Then we should have had no war for slavery. Then the anti-slavery policy of the country would have been settled for all new territories. Why should there not be a Northern caucus? When a country is invaded, who talks of Whig or Tory? Why, if a town wants a railroad, or a court-house, or a bank, its leading and influential man, whether he be a Whig or Democrat, is sent to the Legislature. The rights of the North have been invaded—that is comparatively nothing, the rights of man have been invaded—and a caucus, a union for defence, is treason! Is it not about time for this kind of stuff to go to its own place?

## CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Jan. 31. Mr. Edwards, from the Committee for the District rights. As to Mr Berrien's opinion, that was of Columbia, reported a bill prohibiting the introduc-tion of slaves into the District, either for hire or traf-

tion of slaves into the District, either for hire or trafficking in the same. The bill was read twice.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, addressed the House in favor of the bill. He said that the bill met his approval—that it met the case at issue—and although it might be improved, he considered that it was as good as could be obtained, under existing circumstances. He, therefore, was in favor of its immediate over the convergence of the constitution of the control of the

ate engrossment.

Mr. Chapman said, that he was a member of the Committee that had drafted the bill—but he was opposed to it. It did not meet his views. He intended at the proper time to offer a substitute, which should embody all the constitutional powers which, in his opinion, Congress had over the question of slavery, so far as the District of Columbia was concerned. In the meantime, he was desirous that the bill before the

House should be perfectly understood, and he would therefore vote in favor of having it printed.

Mr. Haralson was opposed to the bill. He said that Mr. Wentworth's remarks had been given in a threatening vein, which to say the least were in bad taste. He regarded the bill as but the entering wedge of still further aggressions towards the South. The concession asked for, could only be granted by trampling upon the rights of the South and the Constitution itself. Mr. H. concluded his remarks by of-fering a motion to lay the bill on the table.

e question was taken by yeas and nays, and de-

The question was taken by years and mays, and decided in the negative—year seventy-one, nays one hundred and seventeen.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. In making this motion, he craved the Indulgence of the House for the purpose of correcting misrepresentation. The remarks which he had made on a former occasion, when this question was before the House, had been wrongly interpreted. Indeed, expressions had been attributed to him which he had never used, while sentiments which he had presed had, by many, been carefully suppreted. Indeed, expressions had been attributed to him which he had never used, while sentiments which he had uttered, had, by many, been carefully suppressed. He was opposed to slavery, as he considered it to be an evil of the greatest magnitude; but

question fairly and openly. Many of the Northern members, he said, appeared to be afraid of their con-

Mr. Hudson replied. He denied that Northern nembers were afraid of their constituents. They epresented a free constituency, and voted like free-

Mr. Hudson was interrupted (on leave) and inter-ogated by Messrs. Venable, Holmes, Rhett, Burt, and James Thompson. [Much excitement throughand Jam

out the House.]

Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, made a few earne emarks in defence of the rights of the South. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, followed. He took stro ground against all agitators and agitations. He ex-plained his own course and views on the slavery question, which, he said, had been misrepresented by the abolitionists. In his opinion, the great mass of the people of the North were sound on the slavery question. Many of the gentlemen who stood fore-most in agitating the question of slavery were from the South—from slave States. He instanced Mr. Birney, the abolition candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Vaughn, the editor, of Cincinnati, Mr. Matthews, a clerk in the Ohio Legislature, Dr. Bailey, editor of the National Era, and Mr. Snodgrass, of Faltimore. All these gentlemen, he believed, were from Southern States, and nearly all had been slave-holders. Mr. T. nextalluded to the Southern Convention

and its proceedings. He condemned, in warm lan guage, all acts here or elsewhere, against the hono and integrity of our glorious Union. He said that he would support Mr. Caleb Smith's proposed amend-ment to Mr. Gott's resolution, but not Mr. Gott's preamble. He closed his speech in a fervent appeal to all, whether from the North or the South, the Eas or the West—to stand by the Union, as Washington

desired it should be stood by.

Mr. Stephens followed. He could not say that the flesh, because 'the law gives it.' His grand complaint is, that the freemen of the North feel and develope an extreme reluctance to aid the South in catching poor slaves who have essaved an extreme reluctance to aid the South in catching poor slaves who have essaved an extreme reluctance to aid the South in catching poor slaves who have essaved an extreme reluctance to aid the South in catching poor slaves who have essaved an extreme reluctance to aid the South in catching poor slaves who have essaved an extreme reluctance to aid the South in the wishes of the people of the District.

### SOUTHERN AGGRESSIONS.

The District of Columbia Slavery Bill was the o sion of bringing out Mr. Hudson, in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, in a contest between him and some of the Southern members. It having een asserted that Northern members were too mu afraid of their constituents to 'do justice to the South, Mr. Hudson replied. We copy from the correspondnce of the Commercial Advertiser:-

Mr. Hudson would have said nothing on this occa on, but for the repetition of these stale denuncia ons of Northern members being governed by the use motive of fear of their constituents, in their action upon these questions. It was a stereotyped denun-ciation, which he believed utterly unfounded. This bill simply proposed to apply the District laws, in re-gard to the traffic in slaves, which the slave States themselves had adopted. He referred to the laws of

irginia, Maryland and Mississippi.

Mr. Bayley asked what law of Virginia he referred . There was no such law in the State. Well, said Mr. Hudson, I have understood that ere has been, and if Virginia has begun a retrograde ovement on this subject, the gentleman is entitled all the honor which may be claimed on that acmovement on this subject, the gentleman is entitled to all the honor which may be claimed on that account. It had been said that the South never made aggressions upon the North, and that the free States were continually infringing upon the rights of the South. This was another stale imputation upon the ortion of the country he came from. The had made come very serious aggressions upon the North. Several of the Southern States had passed laws, forbidding the entrance of free colored citizen of the North within their limits. It was believed a the North that this was a flagrant infraction of th onstitution. Yet the South had steadily refu allow the question to be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication. Under these acts the citizen

risonment, without allegation of crime.

Mr. Haralson, of Georgia, asked if Mr. Hudson did The Richmond Republican states no more than what everybody knew before. Southern Whigs, national as they are, went into a cause with the states asked Mr. Hudson if he did not know that these laws were passed in consequence of Northern interference with their slaves. Mr. Rhett also asked Mr. Hudson if he did not know that the second states are the second states asked Mr. Hudson if he did not know that these laws were passed in consequence of Northern interference with their slaves. Mr.

it had been attempted to be enforced against British subjects, but that power immediately protested, and demanded satisfaction from this government. Or that protest the case of negroes taken from the British ships was brought before a South Carolina court, and the act was pronounced unconstitutional, and it

never been enforced since. Mr. Holmes desired to say that in the case referred to, a colored cook of a British vessel had been imprisoned. The Consul protested. He was brought before a local Judge on habeas corpus, and the law was pronounced unconstitutional. But subsequently was pronounced unconstitutional. But subsequently the British Minister complained of the detention of eamen, and the subject was referred to the then Se retary of State. He referred it to Mr. Berrien, Attorney General, who gave his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the law, and it had been enforced the South was proved by the experience of 1823, when an insurrection broke out in Charleston, excited

by some persons from the North.

Mr. Hudson said it was enough that the law had been once judicially pronounced unconstitutional, and that the South continued to enforce it, against the protests of the North, in violation of their mutual more validity than the opposite opinion of other lawyers, quite as eminent and distinguished as he.

Mr. Burt. This law is an old subject of complaint by Massachusetts against South Carolina. But why did she not complain of Ohio and Illinois, free states, which had equally rigorous laws?

Mr. Hudson. A word more in repard to the charge

alent opinion against slavery among their constitents. Now he believed the fact to be, that Souther

nembers felt themselves compelled to vote in suport of slavery on all occasions, no matter what migh

## CALHOUN'S BACKERS.

ents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. The address of the South rn Caucus has been published in pamphlet form nd 30,000 copies have been taken for distribution It is signed by 48 names, of which the following is

Virginia-Senators Hunter and Mason; Mess Atkinson, Bayly, Beale, Bedinger, Bocock, Brow Atkinson, Bayly, Beale, Bedinger, Bocock, Brown Meade and Thompson—10. North Carolina—Messrs. Daniel and Venable—2 South Carolina—Senators Butler and Calhoun Messers. Burt, Holmes, Rhett, Simpson, Wallace.

Georgia Senator Johnson; Messrs. Iverson an

Haralson—3.
Florida—Senator Yulee—1.
Lonisiana—Senator Downs; Messrs. Harmanson
Le Sere, Morse—4.
Texas—Messrs. Pillsbury and Kaufmann—2.
Arkansas—Senators Borland and Sebastian; Messrs. nson-3.

The Liberator.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. The following petition of the Mayor and about hirty of the members of the Common Council and en of the City of Washington, was presented by Major Gaines, Representative in Congress from

Kentucky:-To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Re-tives of the United States in Congress assemble

The undersigned, Members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Washington, having in common with their fellow-citizens long regarded with disapprobation the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia for purposes of sale or traffic elsewhere, and deeming it alike prejudicial to the interest of our city and offensive to public sentiment, request your honorable body to restrain such traffic by the enactment of some law similar in its provisions to that embraced in the code of Laws for the District of Columbia, reported to the House of Revenues and the sacred right of petition as flargardly trampled under foot by the Assembly of New Jersey, as it has ever been done by Congress. If there are any freemen left in that State, the country will hear from them. As for the rejected petition, it was not pretended by any speaker, that any of its statements were false. Not only was its language respectful, but the grievances set forth in it were of the prayers that are the control of the city of petition as flament to the created right of petition as flament to the created right of petition as flament, the company of the petition as flament to the created right of petition as flament, the created right of petition as flament to the created right of petition as flament to the created right of petition as flament, the created right of petition as flament, the created right of petition as flament to the created right of petition as flament to the created right of petition as flame District of Columbia, reported to the House of Re-presentatives in the year 1832, by Mr. Wilde of Geor-gia, and to the Senate by Mr. Chambers of Maryland presentatives in the year 1532, by Mr. Which of Orderiga, and to the Senate by Mr. Chambers of Maryland; the enactments in the adjoining States of Maryland or Virginia on this subject; or grant to the respective corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown, such powers as will enable them to remedy this

Whatever may have been the motives of the city authorities of Washington, in presenting a petition of ate discussion, and discussion will disseminate light. ing the sacredness and value of the Union. This may be-it probably is-an attempt to throw dust into Northern eyes; a tub thrown out to the whale; a red herring, by which to mislead the pack which is in full cry after the game. But, 'old birds Judiciary Committee, in opposition to the extension of are not to be caught with chaff.' It is too late in the slavery, were passed to be engrossed, as a matter of day either to deceive or trifle with the anti-slavery spirit that is abroad in the land. The abolition of the slave traffic, whether in the District of Columbia or in any State-whether at home or abroad-is impracticable while slavery exists. There is no reason why slave-trading should be prohibited, if slave-holding is justified and allowed. If human beings may innocently be held as property, it can be no crime to buy and sell them as such, ad libitum. The slave-trader is as virtuous and humane a man as the slave-holder, and should be held in the same estimation. Abolish slavery, and the slave trade ceases of necessity.

The strate and protect slavery and no penal law no first should ever be made by the slaveholding States to extend their peculiar institution, but that its gradual and final removal was an object contemplated with faith and hope by the patriotism and philanthropy of the South as well as of the North. instified and allowed. If human beings may inno-Tolerate and protect slavery, and no penal law, no Tolerate and protect slavery, and no penal law, no moral or constabulary vigilance, can suppress the trade.

Resolved, That on the strength of assurances given by the slaveholding States to this effect, the free States entered into their obligations under the Con-

It is not with any of the adjuncts or concomitants of slavery, but with the system itself, and the individ-ual crime of slave-holding, that we are in special con-traction of slave-holding states to extend the area of slavery, is therefore, a violation of the sacred compromises of flict. It is not the limbs of the Bohon Upas that we the Constitution; and that the determination of the are endeavoring to lop off: our steel is applied to its people of Massachusetts to resist the extension of slavery is entirely consistent with the sentiments that root, that the poisonous tree may be cut down, and given to the consuming fire. The slave is a man—
given to the consuming fire. The slave is a man—
framing the compact upon which the American Unour brother-a child of God; his right to liberty is inalienable; to strip him of his manhood, and place him on a level with cattle and swine, is 'the sum of all villanies'. By the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence—by his equal birth and is faithful to her engagements, into which the free immortal destiny—in the name of God—we demand immortal destiny-in the name of God-we demand his immediate and unconditional emancipation, wherever he is held in bondage.

It seems that the Committee on the District of Co- all claim to extend the institution of slavery lumbia have reported a bill, in the House of Representatives, to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the District of Columbia for sale or hire. 'This,' of Massachusetts, assembled in this Great and General says the unprincipled correspondent of the Journal of al Court, hereby pronounce the attempt by the South Commerce at Washington, is the very measure we ern States, or any portion of them, or any therein, to establish the institution of Slavery commerce at Washington, 'Is the very measure we want. It will allay agitation at the North.' Will it, thou knave? We shall see. Instead of being the measure wanted, it is directly the reverse of this. We understand the game perfectly. A more juggling Congress, on the subject of slavery, than the present, Union, to resist, under all circumstances, and at all circumstances, and at all circumstances, and at all circumstances. has never been held. Something must be done to times, the extension of Slavery. soothe, if possible to mislead, the anti-slavery spirit The author of these Resolutions is the Rev. Charles of the North; hence this movement. It is a sham, W. Upham, one of the most fulsome panegyrists and designedly a sham. It may be allowed to pass the active partisans of Zachary Taylor, during the late House, but not the Senate; for, hollow as it is, there is no intention, in either branch, to touch even He is as cunning as a fox, too, and as resolute as athe slave traffic in the District. 'The Northern men,' chicken! He speaks of the 'sacred compromises o bill at once.' For what reason? O, because, 'if have our Senators and Representatives in Congress they do not do it now, public sentiment at the North use their utmost exertions to resist the extension of may, by and by, demand of them a more radical and slavery, 'consistent with fidelity to the Union'!more disturbing measure " And this would be deplorable indeed! He adds-'It cannot be expected the bill will satisfy the demands of political and fanatical abolitionists,' but 'so far as reasonable people are concerned,' (i. e. those who are utterly deaf to Mr. Schouler, of Boston, asked and obtain the cries of suffering humanity,) it will prove highly satisfactory! We tell all these jesuitical plotters, passed upon on Saturday, viz: the joint order that the issue before the country is not the abolition

Whatever guilt or disgrace attaches to Massachuetts, for being a partner in a slaveholding compact, belongs equally to every other free State in Union; hence the same imperative moral obligation rests upon them all to 'come out and be separate, and not touch the unclean thing.' If, by the laws of the slave States, the free colored citizens of this to the liability of being sent to prison, worked in the chain-gang, and sold as slaves at public auction, for no alleged crime,-the free colored citizens of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. &c. are equally proscribed. According to the republican theory of government, the State that does not protect the personal liberty or vindicate the injured rights of its citizens, has no right to exact allegiance, and is either a despotism or in vassalage. Such is the degraded position of every free State in the Union.

Again. The free States, in consenting to a slaveholding oligarchy in Congress, by which the power of the oppressor is vastly augmented, and the chance of the slaves to obtain their liberation is proportionably minished; in denying to any fugitive slave, shelter and protection on its soil; and in insuring to the South domestic tranquillity; are as deeply involved in the awful criminality of slavery as the slave States. The league between the parties is horrible and Goddefying. To BREAK IT UP is the highest dictate of patriotism, and the noblest work of Christianity. If enlightened on the subject, he who is for perpetun-ting it is to be ranked with those who beheaded Sydney, and who crucified Jesus.

In the New Jersey House of Assembly, on the 1st nstant, Mr. Dill presented a petition from A. Gibbs Campbell, requesting that measures might be taken for a peaceful secession of that State from the Union, for the reasons set forth in the Dissolution petition which is now circulating in this Commonwealth Here is the debate upon it :--

Mr. Ryerson moved the petition be not received.
Mr. Nixon asked if it was respectful.
Mr. Ryerson said it asked a severance of this
State from the Union.
Mr. Redmond was surprised at the motion of the
member from Sussex. It was in fact denying the
right to memorialize this House. There is nothing right to memorialize this House. There is nothing disrespectful in the petition; it is in courteous language. It is true, it contains peculiarities of opinion, but the petitioner has the right of expressing his pinion, and I cannot see that it is proper not to receive it.

Mr. Nixon said no one would go further than himself in disapprobation of the object of the memorial. It, it breathes treason; but as long as it is in re-

spectful language, I hope something will be done to show our disapprobation of its object. By agreeing to the present motion, we will be infringing the right

No Union with Slaveholders!

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

of petition.

Mr. Ryerson said, when we met we took an oath to support the Constitution, and I have not given a vote, nor shall, in violation of that oath. By this petition, we are asked to do an act, which, by our oaths, we cannot do. We should not, therefore, receive such

Mr. Redmond replied, that this argument was base Mr. Redmond replied, that this argument was based upon the same ground that the right of petition was denied in Congress. Itt was generally admitted that Congress had no right to abolish slavery, yet they received petitions, and laid them on the table. Receiving this does not commit this House to the views of the petitioner.

Motion not to receive agreed to—26 to 18.

gravest character, demanding immediate investigation A man must be an ass who could say of it- Sir, it breathes treason !! Treason to express the opinion that when the South claims the right to seize, manacle, imprison and enslave Northern citizens caught upon her soil, cutting off all possibility of legal redress, it is time to declare the compact at an end What next? If Messrs. Nixon and Ryerson could only be caught and brought to the auction block at this kind, we are glad to see it, as it will serve to cre- the South, it would give them some new light respect

#### MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE In the Senate, on Monday, the resolutions from the

form-they mean nothing. In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last Mr. Upham, of Salem, on leave of the House, offered

the following resolutions, which were read, and without debate referred to the Committee on the Judicia Resolved. That when the Constitution of the Uni-

stitution.

Resolved, That the avowed determination of the

Resolved, That, as Massachusetts bore a conspi States to the pledges they gave, in the ordinance ed in the adoption of the Constitution, to rel their own limits into the common territorial possessions of the Union.

Resolved, That, with these views, we, the people

says the correspondent alluded to, 'ought to pass this the Constitution.' Sacred villany! Then he would

## INSUPPERABLE INSOLENCE

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Monday last-

Mr. Schouler of Boston, asked and obtained structing the Committee on education to visit the State Normal schools. He said he held in his hand of the slave trade, or even of slavery, in the District of Columbia, but the Dissolution of the Union, as essential to the abolition of slavery throughout the land.

State Normal schools. He said he held in his hand a newspaper, containing a report of the proceedings of a society, by which was adopted a resolution declaring that the American Union and the American church ought to be dissolved. Among the vice-presidents of that society, he saw the name of a person who is said to be a teacher in one of the normal schools, and he wished to call the attention of the said he held in his hand a newspaper, containing a report of the proceedings of a society, by which was adopted a resolution declaring that the American Union and the American church ought to be dissolved. Among the vice-presidents of that society, he saw the name of a person who is said to be a teacher in one of the normal schools. committee to the question, whether the doctrines set forth in the resolution were taught in any one of the schools. Cyrus Pierce, of Newton, is one of the schools. Cyrus Pierce, of Newton, is one of the names published in the list of vice-presidents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, whose recent proceedings were noticed from day to day in the Post. He is an instructor in the normal school at Newton.

Well, if any representative chooses to play the de-Commonwealth, on visiting those States, are subjected pot, knave or fool, he can do so, until the time of reckoning comes on the part of the people. We do not know of a more degraded and contemptible crea ture, connected with the American press, than this same Schouler, the editor of the Boston Atlas. Formerly, we entertained some respect for him. As editor of the Lowell Courier, he manifested unusual is terest in the anti-slavery cause, for a politician, and made many keen and spirited thrusts at the Slave Power. At that time, his sympathies were strongly with such men as Joshua R. Giddings, John G. Palfrey, and Henry Wilson, and his commend them were evidently sincere; but now he is their re viler and enemy. Ever since his removal to Boston to be the lickspittle of the cottonocracy, he has bee sinking deeper and deeper in the mire of servility, un til he can get no deeper. The climax of his basen is seen in this attempt to induce the Legislature t proscribe, for his private religious and political opin ions, the amiable, accomplished and faithful teacher o the Normal School, whose place (if made vacant) no opinions, the Legislature has no right to meddle; and should the attempt be made to remove Mr. Pierce, ir accordance with the design of this recreant Scotchman, Schouler, (who insults the intelligence and would fetter the freedom of the people to whom he is a largely indebted,) we will insure, without a premium such a storm of popular indignation, from the hills of Berkshire to the sands of Cape Cod, as the Common wealth has seldom witnessed. It does not appear from the legislative record, that any other member of the House deigned to give this low assailant the least countenance. The Post disposes of the affair in the following common sense and summary manner :-

the following common sense and summary manner:—

Flying to the Rescue of the American Church. By a reference to the house proceedings, it will be seen that Col. Schouler has started the committee on education after Cyrus Pierce, a teacher in the Newton normal school, whose name figures among the vice-presidents of the anti-slavery society, which recently passed a resolution in favor of a dissolution of the Union and the American church. We are as much opposed to Mr. Pierce's views, relative to the twa points referred to above, as any one can be, but the legislature has no more right to meddle with his political and religious opinions, than it has to establish a religious of political inquisition.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must respectfully decline publishing the long mmunication of H. B. at Rochester, N. Y. would neither interest nor enlighten our readers as to the points at issue between himself and the editors of the North Star. If Mr. Douglass thought that Mr. Bush sought to embarrass the action of the Western N. Y. Anti-Slavery Society, at its late annual meet ing, on account of his peculiar views respecting such an organization, he had a right to say so in his account of the proceedings. Mr. Bush denies the truth of the accusation, and his denial has been published in the Star: it is not necessary to reiterate it at length in the Liberator. Those who were present at the meeting alluded to, having the accusation and the denial before them, will no doubt form a just conclusion in regard to the dispute. It does not strike us as a serious matter, as it relates to a mere difference of opinion, and not to a sacrifice of principle. It seems that all persons (whether friends or opponents of the Society) were invited to participate in the discussions; and it was the opinion of Mr. Bush and others, that it was unfair not to allow all to vote on the resolutions. This exclusion would have been unfair, provided the meeting had been of a local and unofficial character; but with what propriety could those have voted, who were not connected with the Society, when the decision was to be recorded as that of the Society, and not of a promiscuous assembly? We have never known such a liberty granted in any instance, and would protest against it as palpably absurd and improper. To invite all persons to engage in the discussions is an act of courtesy and magnanimity.

We have received several communications from Fitch Winchester, of Southboro', addressed to Henry C. Wright, Henry Grew, &c., respecting the Bible Discussion. They have the rare merit of being briat, and we would readily publish them if it were not that their author fails intelligently and clearly to express his sentiments, being evidently not well versed in the art of composition. We thank him for paying his postage in every instance, and would like to oblige him if we thought the publication of his pieces would render his real views intelligible to our readers.

Our Cape Cod friend, Elkanah Nickerson, has sent us a communication on religious matters; and we may find room for it hereafter, though it is too indefinite and abstract, too technical and hackneyed, in tone and sentiment, to suit the columns of the Liberator We are desirous of making our sheet very practical-'a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do

We are sorry that we are unable to find a spare copy of the Liberator which our friend J. C., of Hingham, needs to complete his file.

The communication of E. W. T., respecting the last number of the Phrenological Journal, came too late for insertion this week

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Now that the Legislature is in session, it is time for those who desire to see that relic of barbarism and brutality, that promoter of crime and profligacy, the GALLOWS, overthrown in this Commonwealth, and an official recognition, in the name of the people, made of the sacredness of human life, to be active in circulating, signing, and forwarding petitions praying for the immediate and entire abolition of capital punishment. We understand that the form of a petition has been sent to every town in the State, and from every town that petition should be transmitted to the Legislature, containing a long list of names in furtherance of its beneficent object. As one vote has elected a Governor, one petition may abolish the gallows. Two men are now under sentence of death in Massachusetts, and two other capital offences have been committed since their sentence. A cruel punishment has no tendency to suppress crime; but kind treatment, benevolent restraint, and an extension of intellectual and moral culture among the people, will assuredly

## PAYMENT POR SLAVES.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Joshua R. Gid. dings, for a copy of his speech on the bill to pay the heirs of Antonio Pacheco for a slave sent west of the Mississippi with the Seminole Indians in 1838. It is earnest, bold, heart-stirring; and we are glad to see that it has been published entire in many newspapers Our readers shall have the cream of it at least. Alluding to his recent anti-slavery efforts in Congress. Mr. Giddings most truly says- I know that the sympathies, the consciences, and the judgment of the peothe power of truth. Its omnipotence is irresistible It is rolling onward. No political paltering, no party evasions, no deceptions, no dodging of responsibility, will satisfy the people.'

AMERICAN MEDICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY. The obect of this Association is to educate Females for the practice of Midwifery, and for the office of Nurses of the sick. To accomplish this object, the Society propose to publish in Boston, as soon as practicable, a Female Medical School and a Maternity Hospital,the latter to afford the pupils a practical knowledge, and to accommodate charity and other patients.

The Society consists of above two hundred men hers, and the number is constantly increasing; among them are several physicians, members of the Massa chusetts legislature, and about twenty clergymen of different denominations. Gentlemen become members by paying a fee of one dollar. All future aid voluntary. Members and their families, and all others, ladies or gentlemen, who pay one dollar or more, will have access to the Society's Rooms, which will be furnished with valuable Anatomical and Physiological Apparatus, &c., as fast as funds permit. A course of instruction in Midwifery, to a class of pupils, has already been given by the President, Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D.; and another term will be announced as soon as suitable apparatus and other conveniences for instructing can be procured. A few hundred dollars

are needed previous to commencing another class. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to aid this most commendable enterprise are respectfully invited to ontribute, or to collect subscriptions for the object. All remittances, names of members, and communications, should be sent to the Secretary, Samuel Gregory, 25 Cornhill, Boston.

Recurrectry, Our editorial friend of the Anti-Slavery Standard complains (not without cause, we think) that no one in Boston sent him any account of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in season for his last number. If he knew how we were situated, on the occasion alluded to, he would not charge us with neglect. He says- The Liberator and Freeman uniformly look to us, in advance of publication, for the reports of the New York meetings; but never-except, we believe, on one occasion, on the part of the Freeman-reciprocate the favor.' We will not be positive on this point, but we think we have reciprocated the favor about as often as it has been extended to us, by sending the proceedings of the New England A.S. Convention in season to be simultaneously published in the Standard and Liberator. This year, we obtained the official record of the doings of the State Society barely in season for our own paper, owing to an unavoidable delay in preparing it for a speedy publication in pamphlet form, to accompany the Annual Report.

BOSTON RECORDER AND NEW YORK OBSERVER. We beg to call the special attention of every reader to the articles from the two leading Orthodox organs in the land, that we have placed in the 'Refuge of Oppresion.' That from the Recorder is worthy of the 'father of lies,' on the score of mendacity and malice.-That from the Observer is diabalically plous.

munications from dressed vs Henry pecting the Rible erit of being brief if it were not that clearly to express well versed in the m for paying his ald like to oblige of his pieces would our readers. matters; and we gh it is too indefi-

rtesy and magna

hackneyed, in tone of the Liberator. et very practicalto them that do le to find a spare

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es in furtherance te has elected a he gallows. Two h in Massachu-have been compunishment has kind treatment, n of intellectual will assuredly

VES. Joshua R. Gidbill to pay the sent west of the in 1838. It is are glad to see at least. Alluw that the symnent of the peoe demonstrated is irresistible tering, no par-

of responsibil-ETT. The ob-Females for the ce of Nurses of he Society propracticable, a ity Hospital,—cal knowledge,

easing; among of the Massaclergymen of become mem-All future aid , and all othwhich will be nd Physiologds permit. class of pupils. nt, Enoch C. announced as ndred dollars ther class. aid this most

Samuel Gregof the Antiut cause, we Anti-Slavery If he knew lluded to, he

ly invited to

e says-'The ne New York e, on one oc iprocate the oint, but we at as often as he proceedin season to lard and Librecord of the son for our y in prepar-blet form, to

ERVER. We reader to the rgans in the of Oppresof the fand malice.

WHOLE NO. 944.

THE CHOLERA.

Water-Cure Manual, and Later of the Water-Cure Journal. New York: Fowler & Wells, Publishers,

Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau Street. Though there ap-

pear to be no indications that the Cholera is spreading

n any part of this country, and hence no special alarm

in any parties of the people on account of it, yet a work like this is not for a day, or an occasion,

yet a work man deceasion, but contains advice and instruction on the great ques-

but contains and the mode of avoiding and counter-

acting disease, worth having in every family. Dr. shew has given himself thoughtfully, earnestly and

successfully to the Water-Cure, and has done much

succession; to the toward its popular reception, as a complete and ad-

toward as property other mode of treating mirable substitute for every other mode of treating with ills that flesh is he'r to, by his various publica-

tions on the subject. As to the allopathic applica-

tions in the case of Cholera, they have been so clear-

ly demonstrated to be not merely inoperative, but

positively injurious, that a persistance in their use is

iminal and barbarous. Look at some of them !-

Venesection and cupping; emetics of antimony and

sulphate of copper; calomel; colocynth, singly and mbined; castor, cajeput and croton oil; julap and

opium; mercurial frictions; colehicum; nitric spirits of ether; lime water; alkalies; oxide of bismuth;

acetate of lead; strychnia; blisters; antimonial oint-

ment; moxas; actual cautery; bastinadoing the feet;

or these poisons and this torture, an element so pure,

and so congenial to the human system, as WATER !

As to its potency, in this terrible disease, take this

statement of Priessnitz-that in 1831, he cured up-

ward of twenty cases, 'being all that he had the op-

portunity of treating.' What it effects in Graefen-

ANCIENT CHURCH MUSIC.

It is with uncommon pleasure we announce the pub-

popular and useful ANCIENT CHURCH MUSIC : contain-

m, Lockhart, Milgrove, Williams Dalmer, Sacchine,

Mitchell, Tansur, Giardini, Stephenson, Smith, Lu-

ther, Pleyel, Wood and others, calculated for the use

of Choirs, Singing Schools, Musical Associations and

Congregational singing. Carefully selected, and

newly harmonized and arranged, with an Accompa-

niment for the Piano Forte and Organ, by LEONARD

MARSHALL, for the Publisher. Published by C. H.

The sight of this volume fills us with thrilling

emotions, and carries us back to the days of our boy-

we think the compiler has executed his task in a high-

and Rythm of the pieces, as far as practicable, in ev-

ery instance; the modification being principally in

the Harmony. He has taken those tunes which have

been most generally admired, and added several fine

pieces of quite ancient origin, not to be found in any

music, for his enterprise in giving to the public, in a

beautiful modern dress, the GEMS contained in this

work-a work which has been stereotyped at great

cost, and must require a large sale to cover the ex-

In an introductory Note to this ingenious and amu-

in the fact, that it presents a tolerably life-like pic-

hearths and homes of New England in the seven-

and it is privately whispered that it is the quaint off-

spring of the versatile genius of John G. WHITTIER,

the poet. If this suspicion be well-founded, it de-

tracts nothing from the excellence of the work, while

it will serve to extend the literary celebrity of its

gifted author. No matter whether 'Margaret Smith'

be a real or fictitious personage: the 'Leaves' osten-

sibly saved from her 'Journal' are charmingly at-

tractive. No one familiar with the early history of

Massachusetts, and with the religious and social pe-

culiarities of the settlers, will discover in this Journal

any design to deal in exaggeration or caricature, or

any evidence of an unkind or sectarian spirit. It is,

throughout, genial and candid, and full of humor,

wit and pathos. It ought to be accompanied with

plates, illustrative of the events and characters de-

scribed in its pages. Hogarth, if he were living,

could desire nothing more suggestive, and would feel

the writer. We have marked some passages for in-

sertion in our columns, but cannot find room for them

chusetts Bay, buy a copy of the Leaves from Marga-

TRACTS FOR THE PROPLE-No. I. The Uses and

Life, and producing Disease; with Remarks on the

iropolis; or the Social Position and Influence of

Cities.'- No. II. The Young Men of Cities urged

Ventilation of Houses. In two parts. Part I.

pense. This we cannot doubt it will find.

Ticknor, Reed & Fields. 1849. pp. 224.

ommon sense application of it.

Keith, Court Street, Boston.

Marsh, 21 Cornhill. Price 25 cents.

In a late number, we noticed a pamphlet recently published in this city, on the Homeopathic treatent of the Cholera, by Dr. Hoffendahl. We have lar. ment of the Charles, by the since received another pamphlet, of 100 pages, on the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Cholera; showing Causes, Prevention and oure of Cholera; showing the inefficacy of Drug-Treatment, and the superiority

the incincacy of the Water-Cure, in this disease; by Joel Shew, M. D., Practitioner of the Water-Cure, Author of the M. D., Fractional, and Editor of the Water-Cure

injections of oxygen gas into the bowels; saline inections into the veins!! Now think of substituting affirm with truth, that in every act of his official life, his desire was to do justice, and to love merey; and it is the hope of his family, that through the pages of his Journal, now so widely circulated in your great country, that cause may be promoted and furthered, to which his life, in a great measure, fell a sacrifice. Truly may we say of the revelations contained in its pregnant pages, that the labors of the upright perish not with their mortal bodies. He, being dead, yet speaketh, and his works do follow him. perg, it can accomplish in this country, with the same This work can be obtained, we presume, of Bela speaketh, and his works do follow him.

Let us hope that the day is at hand, when the dark stain of American Slavery shall be blotted out-when the citizen, whose boast it is that 'all men are by nalication of 'THE ANTIQUARIAN,' a collection of the most ture free and equal,' shall point to his country's banner without a blush-when all, without distinction ng the Gems of Billings, Holden, Kimball, Holyoke, of creed or color, shall claim the protection of equal Read, Swan, Edson, Ingalls, Arnold, Belknap, Holt, laws, and American freedom, no longer partial and Brown, Knapp, Broderip, Dr. Madan, Dr. Arne, Maxexclusive, become a reality, and not a name.

Accept, respected friends, the best thanks of our family for this grateful tribute to the memory of one whose loss we now so bitterly deplore; and with sentiments of much esteem. I remain.

Your obliged servt. and friend, PEGGY COLTHURST.

### LETTER TO JAMES HAUGHTON.

Boston, Feb. 2, 1849. To JAMES HAUGHTON, Dublin

DEAR JAMES-What would you think if you were hood when we enjoyed the singing school as 'a little in Boston at this moment, and standing in Washington, heaven below,' and mastered many a piece contained or Beacon, or Tremont street? You would, indeed, be in this collection, much to the growth of our organs astonished beyond measure. During most of Januof ideality, sublimity and veneration, as well as of time and tune. We are not wedded to the past; we ary, we had excellent sleighing here. A thaw came, are believers in human progress; in many matters we and for a few days suspended that amusement; but snow is come again; and such driving of horses and jingling of bells! For the horses have bells attached are for inculcating the duty of 'forgetting the things that are behind'; nevertheless, respecting what is called 'sacred music,' we would not give a volume to them, that tinkle or jingle as they go. Every like this for a cartload of the modern kind, which thing in the shape of a horse is on the stretch to-day neither touches our heart nor commends itself to our Such furious driving, and that, too, in the most thronged streets of the city! If you would see the ear. We go, with the heroic and discriminating reckless, headlong spirit of Yankeedom, come and see apostle Paul, for proving all things, and holding fast how the people of Boston take sleigh rides! that which is good : and here we have something not

Then the gold fever! It sweeps all before it. Thouonly good, but better yet, and superlatively best. As sands are taken down with it daily, and away they far as we possess any judgment in a case like this, go to California, to lay their bones in the Eldorado. It is dismal to see the progress of this loathsome and ly creditable manner. He has preserved the Melady

> Then, the Whigs are making great preparation for the coronation of the Cuba Bloodhound.

Day before yesterday, a bill was reported to the of the books extant. The publisher deserves the trade in the District of Columbia.

special thanks and patronage of every lover of sterling latures of nearly every Northern State have passed slacken one iota of its energy. Now is the day of resolutions against extending slavery over any more flery trial. Let the MORAL PORCE abolitionists stand

The Caucus of slaveholding members of Congress have issued their address to the nation, and a masterly production it is. John C. Calhoun wrote it. It is LEAVES PROM MARGARET SMITH'S JOURNAL in the Province of Massachusetts Bay. 1678-9. Boston : in the Liberator of to-day. Read it all, when you get it. It is long; but the whole question between the Mr. GARRISON :-North and South is stated, and argued as the slave On Saturday evening last, there was held in the sing volume, it is said-'Its merit consists mainly ture of the Past, and introduces us familiarly to the teenth century.' Its authenticity, except as to its historical verities and probabilities,' has no voucher; Northern editors and politicians regard it.

This session of Congress has, thus far, been spent come to their fellow beings who have escaped from almost exclusively in discussing slavery in one form bondage, yet the Hall was crowded to overflowing.

or another. The day of action will come ere long. that his pencil could hardly compete with the pen of this week; and will only add to this brief notice-let all who wish to be edified and entertained as to the days of 'suld lang syne' in the Province of Massa-Abuses of Air: showing its influence in sustaining TRACTS FOR THE CITIES .- No. I. The Great Me-

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

This distinguished pioneer in the Abolition movement in this country, delivered the legislature in joint belief, by majority, Sentator to Congress for six years from the solid March and the street of Tracts is published by J. S. Red-field, Chinton Hall, New York, and can be obtained of Bola Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston. The Tract on the Uses and Abuses of Air is without geographical limitation, but has a local adaption every where, and most deeply concerns the life and health of every bank and tensing and adaption every where, and most deeply concerns the life and health of every where, and most deeply concerns the life and health of every bank and intestines, or that so many lugas are in a discassed state. To what extent such reproach and intestines, or that so many lugas are in a discassed intermediate the sum of the construction of the storage of the st

THE LATE MAJOR J. B. COLTHURST.

The following letter is from the daughter of the late lamented Maj. John B. Colthurst, the friend and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal while he was a Special Magistrate in the British West Indies, both before and after the act of emancipation, we have on various occasions liberally quoted, and may yet lay other extracts before our readers.

of his words, his erect frame, his flashing eye and expressive countenance give evidence of an intrepid heart, an unshaken courage, and a grandeur of spirit like that which was evinced by Luther, when he said, 'Go tell your master, that though there should be as many devils at Worms as there are tiles on its roofs, I would enter it.' His peculiar views, as to connexion with slaveholders, either religiously or politically, and upon the Constitution of the United States, and our Union under it was all heighty moved in his address. In

yet lay other extracts before our readers.

December 15th, 1848. S

Respected Friends:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter, dated Boston, Sept. 5th, 1848, in which you convey to me the resolution adopted at the Lynn meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, expressive of the sympathy felt by that respected body with our afficted family, under the loss they have sustained by the death of my dear father, the late Major John Bowen Colthurst.

Circumstances, some of them very painful to me, have prevented my replying so soon as I could have desired, to this most gratifying proof of the estimation in which my deceased father's services were held by those who, like himself, have deve ted their best energies to the cause of freedom and humanity. I can affirm with truth, that in every act of his official life, his desire was to do justice, and to love mercy; and distinction of the United States, and our Union the Constitution of the United States, and our Union the

man arrays himself, as it were, against a whole peo-ple, boldly attacking old and long established opin-ions, customs and institutions, having deep root in the self-interest and passions of men, there is some-thing in the man and his position which cannot fail to command our attention—something to admire even where there may be much to dissent from and con-

MR. GARRISON'S LECTURE.

The lecture of this veteran in the slave's cause, before the Anti-Slavery Lyceum, on Friday evening of last week, was listened to by a large and respectable audience. Many who heard him for the first time went away with their prejudices against him softened, although they might not have been convinced by his arguments. His discourse was characteristic to the state of acterized by great fairness and candor, as well as for-tified by strong positions and clear logic. His man-ner was that of a straightforward devotee of truth, without bitterness and without selfishness. The con-clusion that he drew from his premises was, that we ught to dissolve all connection with slaveholders, both ough to dissolve all connection with staveholders, out, in church and state, and although the vast majority of our people, who think at all about the matter, prefer to try other means to remedy the evil of slaveholding, they cannot but do justice to the self-consistent course which Mr. Garrison has pursued in this mat-ter. That in his advocacy of the slave's cause he has often been indiscreet, and has connected with the is true, and it is also true, that he has been guided

which are not so clear as is the abolition of slavery, his course by no mercenary or malicious motives. We believe that he has done what he has, 'more in sorrow than in anger.' It is certainly a fact which may be reflected upon with profit, that the man who not many years since was dragged through the streets of Boston with a halter around his neck, and upon whose head a price was set, is now respectfully invited to utter the same opinions, the expression of which then came so near being fatal to him, and men pay money to listen to them. Truly, the earth moves

which then came so near other. Truly, the earth pay money to listen to them. Truly, the earth moves.

In view of these changes, effected by the foolishness of preaching anti-slavery, one cannot but exclaim—'Behold! the kingdom of heaven is at hand!' Surely, the 'nation that sat in darkness has seen a great light.' I look for great things the coming five years. But the moral power, that has moved and is years. But the moral power, that has moved and is ready to confirm all his concessions, and to return to Rome.

Yersal samage ed.

The Council of Bologue adheres to the Pope. Algorithm fool, 000 ducates, and the Queen of Spain 500,000 colonnates. Algorithm for the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of Spain 500,000 colonnates. Algorithm for the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of Spain 500,000 colonnates. Algorithm for the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, and the Queen of the cause in his own town, what means have been ducate, an House, in Congress, for the abolition of the slave Surely, the nation that sat in darkness has seen a The Legislature of Ohio, in the House, has passed a law, abolishing their 'black laws.' The Legislature of Ohio, in the House, has passed a law, abolishing their 'black laws.' The Legislature of Ohio, in the House, has passed as the legislature of Ohio, in the House, has passed as the H firm, and be energetic, and the work will be done.

## THE FUGITIVES IN KINGSTON,

traders view it. That document will test the politics Town Hall in this place, one of the most glorious Anof the nation, and help to make more broad and dis- ti-Slavery meetings with which we have ever been tinct the dividing line between the North and South. favored. Although some, who profess to be second to Calhoun puts the North on the defensive. The none in their devotion to the cause of the Slave, slaveholder alone is the aggrieved party! So many preferred to attend their sectarian prayer meetings on that evening, rather than to extend the hand of wel-

There were present no less than three specimens of With what feeling do I look back to '34 and '35, the peculiar property of the South :- William W. when the pioneer of freedom to the slave was drag- Brown, William Craft, and Ellen, his wife. After ged through the streets of Boston by a mob of 5000 some very interesting introductory remarks by Mr. gentlemen of property and standing, and he was put Brown, Mr. Craft took the floor, and in a very modest into a dungeon by the Mayor, to save his life. Last and becoming manner gave the details of the recent week, for three days and evenings, in the presence of escape of himself and wife from slavery. And cermultitudes of those mobocrats of '35, and in FANEUIL tainly, the projection and successful execution of their HALL, we discussed the DISSOLUTION OF THE plan, so novel and singular in its character, must con UNION, and scarce a hiss was heard. Behold the vince every one who has heard it, that these fugitives change! It is wonderful! It is like magic. The fol- possess an uncommon share of shrewdness and intellowing, from two political papers in Portland, Maine, ligence. The crowded assembly present were deeply will show the change that has come over this peo-ple. The man who, twelve years ago, was held up by the universal political press of this land, as the embodiment of all that is evil, is now thus noticed in the audience in a most cloquent manner; and, on political papers. The religious press is still 'black as closing, invited the fugitive couple to take the stand ink, and bitter as hell' against him. A sectarian together, so that all present might have the pleasured never forgives an indignity to his sectarian creed and of seeing them. The invitation being complied with, his sectarian God; and Garrison, as the incarnation the venerable Jonathan Walker came forward, and of anti-slavery truth, has outraged them all. They in behalf of the assembled multitude, presented to will never for give him till he is dead; then, and not them his BRANDED HAND-branded by he United States till then, will they join the redeemed slaves, and the Government for during to love his fellow man—and wel-more enlightened and liberal politician, and say, comed them to the home and the hearts of the friends Surely, this was a good man.' But read these ex- of humanity. This proceeding produced a truly tracts. The longest is from the 'Portland Adver- thrilling effect. The most deep and intense feeling tiser'-the other from the 'Transcript,' both of Port- pervaded the entire audience. Indeed, it was a scene land. It does my heart good to see these items; as not soon to be forgotten by any one present, who has they afford unmistakable evidence of the progress of not a heart of stone. After speaking for a short time, the great movement of the 19th century. Here are his seat, and after a song from Mr. Brown, the meet

ing closed. A collection was taken up in aid of the fugitives

to the credibility of the story of this fugitive pair, it

copied from the Newark Advertiser :-AN INCIDENT AT THE SOUTH.

AN INCIDENT AT THE SOUTH.

One bright starlight night, in the month of December last, I found myself in the cabin of the Steamer Gen. Clynch, then lying in the port of Savannah, and bound to Charleston. I had gone early on board, in order to select a good berth, and having got tired of reading the papers, amused myself with watching the appearance of the passengers as they dropped in, one after another, and I being a believer in physiognomy, forming my own opinion of their characters.

The second bell rang, and as I yawningly returned my watch to my pocket, my attention was attracted by the appearance of a young man who entered the cabin supported by his servant, a strapping negro.

The man was bundled up in a capacious overcoat; his face was bandaged with a white handkerchief, and its expression entirely hid by a pair of enormous spectacles.

spectacles.

There was something so mysterious and unusual about the young man as he sat restless in the corner, that curiosity led me to observe him more closely.

He appeared anxious to avoid notice, and before the steamer had fairly left the wharf, requested, in a low, womanly voice, to be shown his berth, as he was an invalid, and must retire early—his name he gave as Mr. Johnson. His servant was called, and he was put quietly to bed. I paced the deck until Tybee

I awoke in the morning, with the sun shining in my face; we were then just passing St. Helena, and soon after were at sea. It was a mild, beautiful soon after were at sea. It was a mind, beauting morning, and most of the passengers were on deck, enjoying the freshness of the air, and stimulating their appetites for breakfast. Mr. Johnson soon made his appearance, arrayed as on the night before, and took his seat quietly upon the guard of the boat.

From the better opportunity afforded by daylight. From the better opportunity afforded by daylight, I found that he was a slight built, apparently handsome young man, with black hair and eyes, and of a darkness of complexion that betokened Spanish extraction. Any notice from others seemed painful to him; so to satisfy my curiosity, I questioned his servant, who was standing near, and gained the follow-

his master was an invalid—he had suffered for His master was an invalid—he had saffered for a long time under a complication of diseases, that had baffled the skill of the best physicians in Georgia—he was now suffering principally with the 'rheumatism,' and he was scarely able to walk or help himself in any way. He came from Atlanta, Georgia, and was now on his way to Philadelphia, at which place resided his uncle, a celebrated physician, and through whose means he hoped to be restored to perfect health. fect health.

This information, communicated in a bold, off-

hand manner, enlisted my sympathies for the sufferer, although it occurred to me that he walked rather too gingerly for a person afflicted with so many ailments.
We arrived at Charleston, and there lost sight of
Mr. Johnson, an acquintance at my elbow remarking that he was a 'woman or a genius.

This morning I cut from the New York Herald the accompanying extract, and there is no doubt in my mind but that William and Ellen Craft are no others than my travelling companions, Mr. Johnson

[13 Here follows the account of the escape of Wiliam and Ellen Craft, as given in the Liberator.]

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ITALY. The Pope is still at Gaeta. A Constituent Assembly has been convoked in the Roman States for Jan. 5th, the election to take place Dec. 21st, by uni-versal suffrage and ballot,—200 Deputies to be elect-

GERMANY. At a sitting of the Frankfort Assembly, a resolution was adopted on the 28th, declaring that the Head of the Empire should be a German

Prince.
Austria refuses to pay the second quarter's instal-

ment for the German floet.

The King of Denmark has issued a protest against the violation of the armistice with Prussia by the collective governments of the Duchies. The war seems likely to be renewed.

AUSTRIA. Pesth, Ofen and Cornorn, have been ta-ken by the Imperialists. Pesth yielded without striking a blow, notwithstanding Kossuth and his fol-lowers had been in possession of it. Spain. The Journal of the Eastern Pyreness, of Jan. 5, say that a bloody combat had taken place between the Carlist Montemolinist chief, Borges, with some others who had joined him in Catalonia, and General Nourilas. The rebels had taken up a strong position in the mountains near Vich, from which they were not

in the mountains near Vich, from which they were not driven without a violent struggle, which lasted some hours. The Queen's troops had 5 killed and 45 wounded. The less of the enemy could not be correctly ascertained, but it must have been considerable, as many of the bodies were found in the gorges of the mountain the next day. The London papers announce the death of 'that child of wondrous promise,' Hartley Coleridge, son of Samuel Coleridge. Intemperance hastened his decease, and to that vice must be attributed the early

lecay of powers which promised to link his name with the glory of his father's.

Inc in London. On Sunday, January 6th, thousands of persons ventured on the ice in St. James's Park, the Regent Park, &c., London, though the ice was known to be rotten through so much snow having fallen. Many parties were immersed in the water, and narrowly escaped with their lives, through the great and unceasing exertions of the icemen.

The great and unceasing exertains of the lement.

The California fever raged in England quite as violently as it has done here. Great numbers of vessels were up for the Gold Region—some carrying passengers to Chagres, others to Galveston, &c. rates runging from £25 upward. All sorts of schemes for raising companies and capital are advertised. One of the companies alone proposes to raise a capital of £600,000, reserving half to be taken in the United States. The Times cautions the public against these schemes, many of which are mere swindles.

CINCINNATI, February 2nd.

The Hon. Henry Clay was elected to the United States Senate yesterday, for six years, from the 4th of March next, in place of Thomas H. Motealf appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden.

ALBANY. William H. Seward has been elected by both branches of the Legislature in joint ballot, by 91 majority, Senator to Congress for six years from the 4th of March next. Abolition in Kentucky. An address has been issued by Chancellor Nicholas and others to the people of Kentucky, urging that the Constitution proposed to be formed should provide for the gradual abolition of slavory in the State.

Assuvat or a Supposed Staver. The brig Independence, of New York, Owen Burns, master and owner, 41 days from Rio Janeiro, arrived at this port yesterday. The I. was seized by the U.S. brig Perry, on the 18th Dec., 1818, and sent home on suspicion of having been engaged in the slave-trade. Lt. Jas. B. Lewis, Prize Master; Passed Midshipman Wm. T. Truxton, Acting Master.—[Norfolk Herald, Jan. 31.

GUILTY OF MUNDER. The jury, in the case of the Rev. Erra Dudley, charged with the murder of his wife, near Plymouth, N. H., in March last, returned a verdict of guilty on the evening of the 2d inst.

from the hospital and the grave. It is written in a style worthy of all commendation—devoid of professional technicalities, clear, direct, earnest and popular.

The tracts for the cities are, of course, circums are controlled by their design. They are to be farmished by gentlemen of the several professions, and of different ent religious denominations, most of whom are favorable remembrance in future ent religious denominations, most of whom are favorable are excellent in matter and ability. We wish the one addrossed to Young Men could be placed in the hands of every one of that class.

THE LATE MAJOR J. B. COLTHURST.

The following letter is from the daughter of the late lamented Maj. Joun B. COLTHURST.

The following letter is from the daughter of the late lamented Maj. Joun B. COLTHURST.

The following letter is from the daughter of the late lamented Maj. Joun B. COLTHURST.

The following letter is from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and advocate of the colored race, from whose Journal and Level and Journal and

Tempestuous Passage. The steamer United States, which arrived at New York Monday afternoon, experienced, on the 24th ult., a tremendous hurricane, which placed her in a critical position; but she rode through it without damage to the hull or machinery; the engines worked uninterruptedly all the way. She has 76 passengers, and the richest cargo which ever crossed the Atlantic, among which are 3000 packages of French silk goods, valued at two or three millions of dollars. will be removed on reading the following article,

A HARD CASE. The Boston Evening Journal men A Hand Case. The Boston Evening Journal mentions a case of a young man from New Hampshire, about 17 years of age, who goes out in the brig Mary Wilder, for California. He is the son of rich parents, who offered him \$10,000 if he would remain; and an aunt followed him to the wharf, offering him \$7000 more—but he would go, and the aunt returned home in tears as the brig hauled off into the stream. It is said the young man is heir to \$300,000.

The Firemen of Philadelphia County, whose murderous assaults and riotous proceedings generally are matters of history, have recently added to their catalogue of crimes, the murder of a young man in the streets, and an attack with guns, pistols and knives upon a public house, the inmates of which were obupon a public house, the inma noxious to the assailing party.

Pirrishungi. Allegany city, Pa. is in the greater state of excitement, in consequence of its being dis-covered that five graves had been robbed of dead bodics. The corpses were those of respectable persons. The bodies were recovered and recognized. Several persons have been arrested. Respectable physicians and students, charged with the effence, have been

SUICIDE. AMr. Hoxie, residing in the West part of South Abington, committed suicide on Tuesday last, by cutting his throat with his pocket knife. He was, we learn, a native of Maine. The cause of the desperate act is supposed to be disappointment in a love affair.—Old Colong Reporter. KILLED BY INDIANS. Mr. Henry Myers and Mr. L.

C. Irwin, formerly of Southport, Wiseonsin, were killed by the Indians, a few days since, near Strong's Landing, Winnebago county, while they were out

FANAL ACCIDENT. Mr. Calvin Todd, of Rowley, as killed on Friday last, by the overturning of a nail building which he was moving on a sled.

You must have realized, that at the present moment, the inquiry is constantly made, What shall be done to check Intemperance? This inquiry comes, not only from temperance men, but from those who are opposed to us. May we not attribute this to two causes, the arguments of temperance men, which have pro-duced in many minds a conviction of the terrible evil duced in many minds a conviction of the terrible evil of intemperance, and next, the fruits of the liquor traffic itself, offering, as they do, most potent arguments in the shape of crowded prisons, jails and almshouses, characters lost, and health destroyed, houses desolated and fortunes wasted, wives widowed, and children made orphans, through this vice!

How can this inquiry be better answered than by the united counsel of the friends of the cause, who know all these arguments and facts, and will come together, forgetting old causes of difference, united in a common purpose of cheeking the evil?

gether, forgetting old causes of difference, united in a common purpose of checking the evil?
We ask you, therefore, to assemble in Convention, in Boston, on the 15th and 16th days of February, (Thursday and Friday,) at the Tremont Temple.
Let every organization in the State, whether old or new, religious or civil, be represented, and let every individual who feels an interest be present, that the counsels of all may be united.

Let each man come prepared to state the situation of the cause in his own town, what means have been used to advance it, what interest is taken by the eler-

## ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

Sunday, February 11.

This meeting will be held in connexion with the Annual Meeting of the Middlesse Anti-Slavery Society, (see Notice of same,) at Lothrop's Hall, East Lexington; and will be attended by Samuel May Jr., Parker Pillsbury, and Lucy Stone, Agents of the Massachusetta Anti-Slavery Society. Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Saturday evening and Sunday, Feb. 17 and 18. This Convention will be held in connexion with the Annual Meeting of the Worcester (North) Anti-Statery Society, (see Notice in another column,) and will be attended by Samuel May, Jr., Parker Pills-BURY, and LUCY STONE, Agents of the Massachusetts

Saturday evening and Sunday, Feb. 24th and 25th-To be attended by SAMAEL MAY Jr., PARKER PILLSBURY, and LUCY STONE, Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and others.

ESSEX COUNTY.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County AntiSlavery Society will be held in Haverhill, on Saturday and Sunday, February 24 and 25, to commence
on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

STEPHEN S. any Aren K. Fortzer, and William W.
Brows, (who will probably be accompanied by William and Ellen Craft, the recent fugitives from Georgia,) are expected to attend.

Let the old and long tried Abolitionists of Essex
County respond to this call in good numbers and with
a cheerful courage, and make this meeting worthy of
the cause they advocate, and of the high and noble
results yet to be accomplished.

Lynn, Feb. 6. RUTH BUFFUM, Sec.

The Annual Meeting of the Middlesez County Anti-LEXINGTON, on Sunday, February 11th, comm at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

We hope to see a good attendance of the member and friends of the Society. The times demand vigilance and zeal of every one who has pledged himsel

to this holy cause.

One of the Hundred Conventions is to be held in onnexion with our meeting.
PARKER PLISBURY, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and LUCY

томк, are expected to be present. Levi D. Smith, Secretary. Stoneham, Feb. 6.

TAKE NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM W. Bawws, accompanied by the Georgia fugitives, will hold meetings as follows:

At West Brookfield, Saturday evening, Feb. 10.

No. Brookfield, Sunday "11.

Springfield, Tuesday, "14.

Milford, Thursday, "15.

Northboro', Friday, "16.

Feltonville, Saturday, "16.

Feltonville, Saturday, "17.

Mariboro', Sunday, "18.

The friends in the above places will please see that totice is given. ice is given.

LECTURES IN BERLIN. Hanay C. Wasser will lecture in the Town Housin Berlin, on Saturday evening, and all day Sunda Feb. 10th and 11th, on Slavery, War, &c.

Balance of old account, Jan. 1, 1849.

Balance of old account, Jan. 1, 1849.

From Ladies' Mass. A. S. Fair,

" Legacy of late Henry Chapman,

Essex Co. A. S. Society,

" West Brookfield A. S. Society,

" Ladies' Second Fair, held at 21 Corn-

hill,

"Ladies' Fair at Worcester,

"Weymouth Female A. S. Society,

"Pledges, donations and collections by
Agents and others at Pic Nics, Conventions and individuals, during the
year, as published in the Liberator, 3844 20

Total Amount of receipts,

The disbursements have been as follows :-Paid Andrews & Prentiss's bill for

Paid Andrews & Prentiss's bill for printing, \$27 60 printing, \$28 00 print

ton, 45 20 expense of Pic Nic at Lynn, 31 15

members of Congress, per order of the Board,

expenses of sundry conventions,

expenses Depository at Cornbill

Wm. W. Brown, for services and expenses as Agent,
Dr. Hudson, for do. do. do.
Adin Ballou, for do. do. do.
John S. Jacobs, for do. do. do,

John S. Jacobs, for do. do. do.
S. S. Foster, for do. do. do.
Samuel May, Jr., do. do. do.
Gen. Agent,
Parker Pillsbury, for services and expenses as Agent,
Lucy Stone, for do. do. do.
Loring Moody, for do. do. do.
S. Brooke, for do. do. do.
Financial Agent,
Wm. P. Atkinson, for expenses to Westminster, 50 14

Total am't of disbursements, \$8277 06 Leaving balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1849, 254 80—8531 86 SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer.

E. E., Jan. 1, 1849. Boston, Jan. 15, 1849.—I have examined the fore-going account, and find it correctly cast and properly vouched—balance being \$254\_80.

TREASURER'S REPORT

EDMUND JACKSON, Auditor

Of Receipts from Jan 1 to Feb. 1, 1849. Received from Parker Pillsbury, for collections at Waltham, \$1.86; Westminster, 1.20; Leominster, 3.28; Waltham, 3.07
From Wm. Jonkins, 1885, 11, to redeem

pledge,
From Ebenezer Jenkins, do. do.
From Levi D. Smith, for balance of pledge
of Stoneham A. S. S.,
From Lewis Ford, balance of pledge of Abington friends (of which \$75 was received on 10th Oct., and should have

been published in my report of Nov. 1, but was overlooked,) rom W. R. Bliss, to redeem pledge, "West Brookfield A. S. Society, to redeem

m A. S. Sewing Circle in Lynn, do. do.,
Moses Sawin, Southboro', do. do.,
Nelson B. Parmenter, do. do. do.,
S. Brooke, for his collections, at Abington, 1 76; North Bridgewater, 3 50;
Bridgewater, 2 25; Plympton, 1 90;
Fall River, 10; Pawtucket, 5; Valley
Falls, 3 97; Ashton, 1 38; Providence,
of sundry persons, 12 34; of J. B.
Morse, 26c, Mr. Mower 25c, Mr.
Peck 25c, A. R. Jones 1 00; Joseph
Nevy 5, Thos. Doke 1 25, Elizabeth
Chase 2.

Brookline, Feb. 1, 1848.

For a child, just arrived from Cuba, about eight ears old, free born, an orphan,-whose color, and the fact of his mother having been once a slave, made his friends desire that he should leave Havana, -a home in the country, where from sympathy with his situation, and in return for such little services as he could render, he could have support and instruction. He is very lively and intelligent, and speaks English.

Apply to WENDELL PHILLIPS, 26 Essex street, or Mrs. GARNAUT, 26 Albany street, Boston.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester (North) County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Fitchburg, on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 17 and 18, commencing at I o'clock, P. M., on Saturday. The Mass. Society holds one of the Hundred Conventions at the same time and place. Among the speakers expected to attend are Samuel May, Jr., Lucy Stone, Adin Ballou, and Parker Pillsbury.

Let all the abolitionists of Worcester North set apart those days as sacred to the cause of the slave. We hope to see all the old familiar faces of friends that have toiled in the cause for years, and are hoping to rejoice in the triumphs of liberty over slavery in our country. If we were clanking our chains, and felt the iron of slavery in our own souls, how should we grasp of tyranny! grasp of tyranny!

JOSHUA T. EVEREIT, President of the County Society.

HENRY C. WRIGHT

Will speak in the Town Hall, Kingston, on Sunday, Feb. 18th, at the usual hour of meeting. Subject—War—its justification from the Bible, &c. Also in the evening on Water Cure.

In Marlborough, 18th ult. of consumption, Mr. William M. Proctor, formerly known as one of the company of Tremont Vocalists.

In Danvers, 21st ult. after a short illness, Rev. Petrus S. Ten Broeck, 67, formerly Rector of St. Paul's Church in Portland.

In Fredericksburg, Va., 20th ult. David Hale, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce.

At Concord, N. H. ex-Governor Morrill. He was formerly a Congregational Minister in Goffstown—was elected Speaker of the House, and President of the Senate,—and in 1824 was elected Governor, and remained in office two years.

At Washington, D. C. Gen. Alexander Hunter, late Marshal of the District. Com. George C. DeKay.

At Havana, Charles M. Clayton, son of the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware.

Copartnership Formed. THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the business of Block Tin Workers and dealers in Glass, under the firm of SMITH, OBER & CO., their place of business being that of the late firm of SMITH & CO., Nos. 2 and 3, Haverhill street, where they will manufacture and keep constantly for sale,

BRITANNIA AND GLASS WARE at the lowest prices. Dealers are invited to call and

THOMAS SMITH, REUBEN H. OBER, Boston, Jan. 24, 1849, 3m

BARKER & CHASE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND PILOT BREAD, 43 COMMERCIAL-STREET,

BOSTON,

Rob

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From the Christian Citizen. CAPT. DRAYTON. In a dungeon, dark and dreary, Cheerless, hopeless, and alone, With the damp earth for his pillow, For his couch the unyielding stone; With no friendly hand to aid him. No kind voice his soul to cheer, I behold a brother lying-Wherefore does he linger here

By what crime, what deed atrocious, Has he won the felon's doom? Hidden from the blessed sunlight. In this prison's fearful gloom? Gainst a brother's life, or freedom Did he raise his hand to fight ?-No! he dared, with dauntless spirit, To do battle for the right.

He had read the glorious language, On the Gospel's page displayed, Of one blood earth's countless nations By a Father's hand were made.' And upon negro's forehead, He beheld the stamp of manhood, Graven by the Eternal's hand.

Where the hanner, star-beanangled. Of a great republic waves, With a true heart's indignation He beheld his brethren-slaves! For their sake his home he quitted, Perill'd freedom, life, and fame ; Risked his all-a sacrifice Worthy of a martyr's name

'Tis for this I see him lying In that dungeon, dark and lone, E'en within the city bearing The loved name of WASHINGTON. Tell it not to Europe's millions, Panting, struggling to be free, That 'tis thus Columbia tramples On the soul of Liberty.

Had he, in a land barbaric, For a white man's freedom sought By some heathen in his darkness. Into hopeless bondage brought : He had won a wreath of glory, By his country's voice decreed, And a shout of admiration Had approved the generous deed.

But when, in a Christian nation, Slavery lifts its hateful face, And the white man holds in bondage Brethren of a darker race: Tis a crime, a deed atrocious, To obey the voice of God, To release the weary captive, Break the oppressor's vengeful rod. Be it so! On Slavery's altar

Let the living victims stand; Heaven's free winds shall waft the story To the earth's remotest strand; And where'er the gorgeous banner Of the great Republic waves, Men shall think, with pitying horror, Of the Christian land of slaves. Modbury, England.

## A WINTER PICTURE.

The following unsurpassed winter scene is fro Lowell's last poem, 'The Vision of Sir Launfal.' Down swept the chill wind from the mountain peal From the snow five thousand summers old; On open wold and hill-top bleak

It hath gathered all the cold, And whirld it like sleet on the wanderer's cheek : It carried a shiver everywhere. From the unleafed boughs and pastures bare. The little brook heard it, and built a roof Neath which he could house him, winter proof; All night by the white stars' frosty gleams, He groined his arches and matched his beams: Slender and clear were his crystal spars, As the lashes of light that trim the stars; He sculptured every summer delight In his halls and chambers out of sight; Sometimes his tinkling waters slipt Down through a frost-leaved forest crynt. Long, sparkling aisles of steel-stemmed trees, Bending to counterfeit a breeze; sometimes the roof no fret-work knew But silvery mosses that downward grew; Sometimes it was carved in a sharp relief, With quaint arabesques of ice-fern leaf; Sometimes it was simply smooth and clear For the gladness of heaven to shine through, and He had caught the nodding builrush tops, And hung them thickly with diamond drops, Which crystalled the beams of moon and sun. And made a star of every one. No mortal builder's most rare device Could match this winter-palace of ice; 'T was as if every image that mirrored lay In his depths serene through the summer day, Each flitting shadow of earth and sky, Lest the happy model should be lost, Had been mimicked in fairy masonry, By the elfin builders of the frost.

> From the Western Literary Messenger. A LYRIC FOR THE TIMES. BY J. CLEMENT.

Too long, too long has darkness swept Adown the vale of time ; Too long, too long the world has slept, Thus wasting all its prime. But joy to earth! a morning breaks Which brings the glorious day, When man from iron slumber wakes To fling his chains away.

There's clashing in the fields of life Where tyrants long have reigned : And shouts from Right amid the strife. Go up for victories gained. Viewing, with micn of self-respect, The bright and beckening sky, The crushed and fallen stand erect. And raise a joyful cry.

The light of knowledge, free to all, Elastic mind expands, And nations, late in error's thrall,

Now burst the cursed bands. Each thirsty soul, with wing sublime, May mount the heights of Truth, And drinking light from Heaven's own clime, Enjoy eternal youth.

Though long, too long has darkness swept Adown the vale of time; Though long, too long the world has slept, Thus wasting all its prime; Yet joy to earth! a morning breaks Which brings the glorious day, When man from iron slumber wakes
To fling his chains away.

NEVER GIVE UP. Ours is the cause of God and human right; Our armor Truth, invincible and bright.

# Reformatory.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

IS GOD UNJUST, OR MAN FALLIBLE? Bosrox, Feb. 1, 1849.

To WILLIAM GOODELL: priest's death; smiting father or mother, death; man-stealing, slave-trading and slaveholding, death; curs
As to the 'Book of Creation, or Providence, is

er of Christianity, regard these penal laws? As whol- tent, and assassinate him as he slept; for Ehud to ly opposed to the spirit and principles of his religion, assassinate Eglon, approaching him under pretence is my answer. But you quote the remark of Jesus, in of delivering a message from God. Do you say there which he says, 'Think not that I am come to destroy is? I would also say, God does not send earthquakes, the law and the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For until heaven and earth pass, one bless men. And when men die by sickness, famine jot or tittle shall in no wise pass from the law until pestilence or war, they are the authors of their ow all be fulfilled.' I know not why you quote this, as miseries; it can no more properly be fathered upon I presume you do not pretend that this alludes to the God, than the pain could, if I thrust my hand into penal code. If you think it does not, why did you the fire; or than can my poverty and delirium trequote it? Or do you think Christ meant to enforce mens, if I become a drunkard. I would be willing upon his followers the duty to stone to death witches, to repair to the book of creation and providence, to sabbath-breakers, adulterers, idolaters, slaveholders, demonstrate the innate and essential injustice of war disobedient children? Do you mean that it is ever a du- past, present, or to come. While man holds his pres ty to execute these penalties? Christ himself did make ent relations to man and to God, war must be wrong the penal law of none effect in the case of the woman

I would conclude by saying, that the justice or in to execute retaliation. Instead of 'eye for eye, wound luded, can be settled on their own merits. Are they for wound,' Christ says, 'love for hatred, blessing for in accordance with the nature of God, the Christian cursing, good for evil.' The uniform spirit, teach- religion, and the relations and duties of man to man ing and example of Jesus show that he meant to Are they just? I answer-No. Will you answer a abolish that penal code, and the spirit and practice of definitely and frankly—Yes, or No? war, as taught in the Old Testament.

And mark! The reason assigned for inculcating a

spirit and practice in opposition to that penal code, and those bloody wars, was, that 'ye may be like your Heavenly Father.' He holds up the nature of God as a reason why he should not do as the Jews said God told them to do, return blow for blow, and blood for blood. If, in the days of Christ, men would cised with equal favor or sternness over all, without be like God, they must not return wound for wound. But to be like him in Moses's day, Christ, as you imply, declared that man must give blow for blow. So, as you teach, Christ ascribes to God one nature in the days of Moses, and an opposite nature in his own day; and to be like God then, you must do one thing; but to be like him now, you must do exactly the opposite. I do not thus read the teachings of Jesus. By the word law, in the passage referred to, it is clear that Jesus had no reference to the penal code, but only to the moral precepts.

You ask, touching the stoning children to death for cursing parents—'Do not you believe, Henry C.
Wright, that it ought to be made of none effect?' I
tolling, exertion and industry, they entitle him only to do. Do not you, William Goodell? Or would you a mere sustenance. Is not that what we call a slave, have parents now stone to death their disobedient and a slaveholder? If they command that slave to be and cursing children? I say to you, be frank and fearless; be a consistent and honest man.' Tell us, that slaveholder, is he not made a most degraded bedid Christ intend to make that penal code of none effect, as opposed to the spirit of his religion, and to rant? It is what our law makes us, Americans, tythe nature of God, or did he not? Answer this. I the nature of God, or did he hot. All the have answered your queston promptly, and said—
Christianity, in its essential spirit, is opposed to that spirit which dictated and executed those penal laws, prove it as clearly as the brightest sun shows every prove it as clearly as the brightest sun shows every prove it as clearly as the brightest sun shows every prove it as clearly as the brightest sun shows every prove it as clearly as the brightest sun shows every prove it as clearly as the brightest sun shows every prove it as clearly as the brightest sun shows every prove it as clearly as the brightest sun shows every provention. and the bloody deeds to which I have formerly allud-

off the heads of seventy children of Ahab, solely be-cause their father had sinned. Then called he all the shall look for it. priests of Baal together, under pretence of offering sa-crifices to their god; and when they had assembled, crifices to their god; and when they had assumed, he slew them all. Then we are told that God said to Jehu—'Thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes.' He is said to have done the has been brought forth at the peril of her life, amidst has been brought for her life, amidst has been brought for her life, amidst has been brought for her life, and her life, and her life, amidst has been brought for her life, and very thing God wished him to do. Were those who said God approved cutting off these children's heads for the sin of their father, mistaken, or did God actually approve it? Do you mean to say that Christ teaches God approved that deed? Be trank and fearless. teaches God approved that deed? Be frank and fearless,
William Goodell, and say, do you believe that God
Her breast was to impart to you sustenance and supever approved that deed? or that Christ teaches that he did? Once settle it as a fact that Christ teaches for you? With what patience, what anxiety she means to say they were just; and you would indeed guiding your first steps! How she ministered to your make 'a clean sweep of Christianity, Judaism and all.' wants—your pleasures. How quick you would then! How you clung to her! How quick you would While I deny that there is one word in the New run to her in danger! She taught your young heart commanded and approved those exterminating wars, I would say, no authority in the universe could make me believe the acts I have specified could be check what was bad. How quick she would perceive, just, while my present nature remains. Once prove and how she would encourage the dawn of talents in

Testament to justify the assertion that God actually commanded and approved those exterminating wars, to men that Christ sanctioned and approved the beheading of those seventy children of Ahab, because their father sinned, or of parents stoning children to death for disobedience, or of rulers stoning to belong to? If you do, the law of your country will persons to death for picking up sticks on the sabbath; persons to death for picking up sticks on the sabbath; or of men waging an aggressive, exterminating war on those who never injured them, and you make a on those who never injured them, and you make a the not—thou owest her nothing! She shall have no on those who never migured them, and you make a clean sweep' of Christ; for it is not possible for the human heart to feel that such deeds can be just and right, whether perpetrated now or ages ago. Once you were the constraint of the complete them the control of the complete them. The complete the complete them the complete them the complete them. array Christ against the principles of eternal justice, and you would not indeed destroy the principles of thee. He shall dispose of thee at his pleasure, even thee. his religion, for our belief in them is independent of when thou art still at thy mother's breast, and that the character of those who taught them, but you without consulting her. Nay, he may part the from would undermine the confidence of men in the justice her. He may tear thee from her in spite of thy and integrity of his character. Tell me, William Goodell, do you mean to say that Christ endorses the Goodell, do you mean to say that Christ endorses the justice and approves of the penalties and deeds to whether thyself and thy mother consent to it or not whether thyself and thy mother consent to it or not which I have alluded? Do you mean to say that they Wast thou to incur his displeasure, never mind for arc, or ever were, or ever can be, in accordance with that; she might see her house shut up forever against the spirit and precepts of his religion? Do you mean to say they are, ever were, or ever can be, in accordance with the nature of a God of justice and love? In art thy father's—everything is thy father's. So I have your own language I say—'Be frank and fearless, decreed, I who am called the Law.' But who made consistent and honest. None of your temporizing, or thee, execrable!' 'Not thy mother, not she! Her partiality, or mining in the dark.' Does Christ mean heart bleeds too cruelly for what she calls an usurpa to say it ever was or can be just for God to punish a tion of all her natural rights. But hark! I shall bind man for a crime he never committed; to send one man to lie to another, to allure him to destruction: to authorize a man to make a man his bondman, and then if he whips his bondman to death, hold him guiltless, because 'he is his money'? 'Be 'fearless,' and answer this. For myself, I say-' No subtleties of theology, no hair-splitting metaphysics, no learned disquisitions, can save Christianity, in the New Testament, or Jesus,' if they teach that such deeds are, ever were, or ever can be just. I do not admit, for one of thy father, to oust out thy aged mother from her moment, that 'Christianity, the New Testament, or old and endeared home, to take possession of it thylesus,' do teach that the penal code, and the aggresself, and turning her adrift on the world, poor, infirm, sive wars of the Jews, were, or can be, in accordance with justice and mercy. They teach love, forgiveness, gentleness, good for evil, self-sacrifice, human brotherhood, the fraternity of God, and the fraternity of man; -and can any being reconcile such deeds with

these principles? NO. Do you say-Yas? You say- Truly, in the matter of penal law, the little finger of Jesus is heavier than the loins of What do you mean by this? If you mear that Jesus taught that any violation of the physical, social, intellectual, or moral laws of our being, must maturally and inevitably result in suffering; that while men live in sin, they must live in hell, as the attended of the matural result; why. I admit that it must be so, and cannot be otherwise. The punishment of sin can never cease till the sin ceases. To be in sin is to be naturally and inevitably result in suffering; that never cease till the sin ceases. To be in sin is to be in hell, whether here or hereafter. But this has nought to do with my position; i. e. Is it just for God are burnt to the horizon.

or man to punish me for a crime which I never committed. You may as well say, God made men, put them under law, holds them responsible for obedi-ence to those laws, and then commands them to violate them; or, to say God approved of Moses, when he slew the male children and married women of his prisoners, and gave 32,000 unmarried females to his men for their use; or to say that God ordered Joshus to slaughter the men, women and children of Cansan. DEAR FRIEND—The following crimes, and their and to give their possessions to their destroyers. But penalty, were defined in the Jewish code:—Wilful if you mean that Christ has a code of penalties, to be murder, death; accidentally killing a man, death, if executed by man upon man, by stoning, hanging the person could be overtaken before he reached the shooting or stabbing, more severe than that of Moses city of refuge; or if found out of it before the high I wish you would show it. It is not in the New

ing father or mother, death; disobedience to parents, death; witcheraft, death; idolatry, death; adultery, death; or idolatry, death; blasphemy, there is not one word in that book which says it was death; doing any work on the Sabbath, death; and just for the Israelites to exterminate the whole tribe You ask—How did Jesus of Nazareth, the Founda few evil-doers; for Jael to invite Sisera into he of Benjamin, because the leaders refused to give up

taken in adultery, and when he forbade his disciples justice of the penalties and deeds to which I have al-

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

For the Liberator. THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. PART L.

'We are not a free nation, we Americans.' We are o republicans! if we mean by that word, a nation where the law emanates from all classes, and is exercan we call ourselves republicans, when one half of us are the subjects and slaves of the other half? Is a man free-does he participate in the rights of a republican, if the laws of his country put him so abso lutely in the power of another man, that he can act neither for himself, or others in any way whatever, unless this other man consents? If they (the laws,) be side, take away his property, the produce of his labo and industry, to put the whole at the disposition of the other man, who can turn it to his own individual use, and enjoy it at his own pleasure; bid him to toiling, exertion and industry, they entitle him only to submissive, obedient, obsequious and fawning towards rants and degraded slaves. I do not use these term thing around us. To prove my assertion, I need no Please read the tenth of second Kings. Jehu cut turn to those unfortunate aliens brought into our

I will not ask you if you have a mother; your very existence answers for you. But have you ever given ned that, and the other deeds which watched over you in sickness! How she delighted in to feel, your mind to be just, noble, generous. She

Well, this mother of yours, do you admit her to be tears and her shricks. He may bind thee out as an thee! Her house, did I say? I mistake-she has no house-she has nothing! She is thy father's-tho thee to thy father only till thou art twenty-one, when I will trent thee as a free man, equal to thy father, and his companion. Then, not only, thou shalt not be bound, in any thing whatever, to thy mother, but thou wilt be called with thy father to make laws, in which she will have no participation; to which, however, she will have to submit, without any power of appeal, however injurious they may be to her. See the one for instance, which authorizes thee, after the death homeless-the victim of a heart-broken disappoin ment, finding that it is the son of her own bosom who causes her misery. That is the return I insure he from thee, I who am called the Law.' Does she enjoy the rights of a republican? Does

she receive a just reward for her motherhood? ANGELIQUE LE PETIT MARTIN. Trumbull Phalanx, Braceville, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1849.

ROUGH WRATHER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, The

# Miscellaneous.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Advertiser. A SICK GOLD DIGGER.

We commend the following extract from a letter from a young man, formerly a compositor in this of-fice. He went out with the New York Regiment of Volunteers, and went to the region of gold dust, and dug, and washed, and collected the yellow stuff.

California, Region of gold dust, and concered the years wants.

Out of doors, Nov. 20, 1848.

Dear Lees—Here I am in the Gold Region, digging like a nailor—when I am able. I had, at one time, about five pounds, which I sewed up in bags, and tied to a belt I had around my body. I thought I had enough and started for San Francisco; but found, ere I had got half the way, my excessive shaking from the fever and ague had shook out all the dust through the interstices of the canvass. So I dust through the interstices of the canvass. So I bought leather bags with the dust I had left, and shook

bought leather bags with the dust I had left, and shook myself back to the gold dust ground again.
You have seen the shaking quakers, at Lebanon, at their worship. Put a shovel in their hands, and make them lean and thin, hungry and ragged, and you may guess what the diggers are in California. When you are too weak to shake, you can lie down; and when you are too sick to lie or stand, why you can die: nobody cares. The more there's sick, the better the prosects for the well.

again before I get to be a case, give me joy. Men's faces grow longer than their lives very shortly here. The good book tells us man's life is but a span, and there's not a face within a mile of me but what is twice that length. My respects to the hands.

Explosion on board Steamer Richland. We published a telegraphic report on Saturday, of the explosion of the boiler of steamer Richland, while on its passage from Cheraw to Georgetown, S. C. The persons who perished were John McFarland of Chesterfield; Mrs. Henry Davis and niece; Martha Davis, daughter of Marion Davis; Mr. Downing, mate of the boat; Mr. Whitehead, first engineer; and V. Maxcy, (nephew of the late Virgil D. Maxey, of Maryland, killed on board of the Princeton,) second engineer; two negro servants; the pilot, and six of the crew, also negroes. The captain was severely injured. Mrs. Davis, one of those who perished, assisted to drag him from where he lay hopeless and insensible, near the bed of the boilers, and to carry him to the side of the vessel, where he was placed on a bag of cotton by one of the crew, and towed to the shore.

and Reverdy Johnson have been engaged by the Commissioners of the M. E. Church South, as counsel for the prosecution for the funds of the M. E. Church. Rufus Choate has been retained, it is said, by the book agents of the M. E. Church, as one of their counsel in the expected prosecution of the claim of the M. E. Church South, on the property of the church.—Zion's Herald. The Boston Printer's Union have published a

tement, showing the present state of the printing siness in Boston, and affording facts to induce cobusiness in Boston, and affording facts to induce eoperation amongst printers, for their mutual good. The whole number of employers in daily, weekly, and job offices is given at 220; the number of apprentices 166; of journeymen, 481. Of the latter class, 156 are employed 12 hours per day, for 7 days, in the week, and earn on the average, \$9 25 per week. There are 88 female compositors, who receive \$3 per week. Journeymen on weekly papers earn \$6 25 per week, and in job offices \$5 75.

A CENTENARIAN IN LEXINGTON. On this field of the first Revolutionary struggle for American Independence, there still survives a venerable lady, now in the 101st year of her life. She retains her faculin the 101st year of her life. She retains her facul-ties in fine preservation; is very scrupulous as to her dress and personal appearance; evinces much cheer-fulness and dry wit; and with those she takes a fancy to, is very communicative upon matters pertaining to the past, especially the Revolutionary incidents of Lexington. For many years, she has been supported by the exertions of two or three descendants, who are, themselves, in indigent circumstances.—Boston Tran-

NEW YORK CANALS. The official tables show a Alling off in the receipts of the New York Canals during the past year as compared with those of 1847, of \$383,612 66. The greatest decrease is in the Eric Canal, where the falling off is \$385,465 60, and the falling off on the Champlain Canal is \$2,569 14. To off-set which, there is only an increase of \$5,773 8, which was possible on the Champlain Canal is \$2,569 14. which was mainly on the Chenango and Oswego works. The falling off of the canal trade at Buffalo is astonishing, being a decrease in the tolls of \$544,082 87, which is larger than the total deficiency on all

THE CROTON WATER AT NEW YORK. The refrom water rents for the year 1847 were \$226,551; the receipts for the first six months of the year 1848 were \$222,555, or within four thousand dollars of the whole receipts of the preceding year.

ARMY STATISTICS. The Adjutant General of the ARM STATISTICS. The Adjutant General of the Army has submitted a statement to the Secretary of War, relative to the regular troops engaged in the Mexican war, from which we gather the following particulars:—On the 1st of January, 1846, the strength of the rank and file of the regular army was 7,194, and the ealisted men of the ordinance 287. From that period to June 30, the enlistment amounted to 36,912; making the grand total 43,393.

VIRGINIA SLAVERY. The Richmond Southerne says: 'The committee's resolutions against the Wil-mot Proviso and other kindred measures, passed both Houses of our Legislature on Saturday by large ma-jorities. In the House, the vote was 117 to 13 against them. The Legislature can now go to work about matters of State.'

Kidnappers. We learn that two men kidnapped a free negro in Baltimore, and brought him to Richmond city, where they were about selling him. The negro protested against the act, declaring himself free. The kidnappers at once fled, and have not as yet been taken. We learn also that there is a small black girl, taken from the same city, now in Richmond, waiting to be taken back.—Richmond Southerner.

THE Eog BUSINESS IN MAINE. It is believed that more than 2,00,000 dozen of eggs have been sent from Maine to Boston this season, and have been sold for something like \$3000,000. This sounds like a large story, but those who are engaged in the trade will fully sustain it. There are, also, more than forty

BATTLE WITH PIRATES. An engagement took place at Amoy, China, on the 1st of June, between the British vessel Scout and piratical junk, containing about 170 men, of whom over 100 were killed by the firing or drowned.

THE LAST OF BRADDOCK'S MEN. The Land Ohio) Gazette announces the death, at that place, on the 4th inst. of Samuel Jenkins, a colored man, aged one hundred and fifteen years. He was the property of Captain Broadwater, in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1771, and drove his master's provision wagon over the Alleghany Mountains in the memorable campaign of Gen. Braddock. He retained his faculties to the last.

New Bedford. There are eleven vessels fitting out at New Bedford, for California: two of them are about ready to sail, and will take out 160 passengers. One of the vessels has 40 owners, who all take passengers.

MURDER IN COVENTRY. We learn from the Hartford Times, that a daughter of Mr. James Turner of South Coventry, in this State, 18 years of age, was murdered at the residence of her father on Monday afternoon, by an Irishman living in the family. The fellow was fond of cider, but Mr. T. had refused to let him have any, when he applied to the girl, and she refused—upon which he struck her with an axe, killing her instantly. He was last seen making his course towards Hartford.—Nese Haven Pulladium.

FUOTIVE SLAVES. An act is now under discussion in the Legislature of New York, whose provisions are similar to the law of Pennsylvania, in relation to the apprehension of fugitive slaves. It lays severe penalties on any State, or municipal officer or citizen, whe may assist in arresting a colored man on the ground that he is a fugitive slave, thus leaving the apprehension of slaves to the United States officers and Courts entirely. The bill is entitled 'an act for the protection of personal liberty.'

ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING. Henry J. Ryder was examined before the Mayor of Cincinnati, and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 on the 12th inst., on the charge of kidnapping, in having abducted a mulatte out of the State of Ohio, without taking the prelimination. nary step of having the negro first brought Justice of the Peace.

SLAYERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The Mayor and Council of Washington City have petitioned Congress either to abolish directly, or empower them to abolish, the District Slave Trade. Maj Gaines presented the memorial in the House on Monday.

cares. The more there's sick, the better the prospects for the well.

Give me digging at the case, with a steak at the Franklin House, at dinner time, and you may dig for the 'dust' with a hungry stomach and back as bare and ragged as a beggar.

The way they wash the dirt in this vicinity is to select the one that has the ague the worst,—the bowl in his hands is shaken beautifully.

Your old clothee, and broken victuals would be a godsend. Can't you ask the hands in the office to make a collection to make up a package of cast off 'duds,' and send them on; and I promise you all the dust I can gather in a month. I have got the 'dust,' but, unfortunately, have got teeth, a stomach, and back, which the dust can't help.

Friend Lees—If I can only get to work at the case again before I get to be a case, give me joy, Men's faces grow longer than their lives very shortly here.

Goop Apvice. Parson Brownlow preaches this

short sermon to young men:

'Young men, if this brief article meets your eye do not become the editor of a newspaper, if you have not chosen a profession. Rather than do so, beg clean out stables; work in gardens; keep ledgers; at tend a saw mill; take up a country school; sell rags; black boots about a tavern; carry a horse mail from one village to another; set up a rope walk; do any-thing rather than become the editor of a newspaper. And bear in mind that this advice is from one who

Female Physician. Miss Elizabeth Blackwell has received the diploma of M. D. at the Geneva Medical College, N. Y. On receiving it she is reported to have said:—"I thank you, sir. With the help of the Most High, it shall be the effort of my life to shed

DICTIONARY FOR GEN. TAYLOR. Messrs. G. and C Merriam are preparing an elegant copy of Webster'. Dictionary for the President elect. A very delicate

Awren. A visit to the tomb of the late Mrs. Maffit has led to the discovery that she was prematurely buried. The body, according to the New York Sun, was found on its face, and the shroud and hair disordered.

Horse Skates. A writer in the National Intelligencer mentions the Horse Skates, by means of which, in the cold latitudes, an ordinary horse has been known to travel as much as an hundred miles in the short space of three hours, without apparent fatigue, A full set, he says, of these marvellous skates, bedecked in the Norwegian style, has been deposited in the Patent Offices.

Gov. Ford of Ohio delivered his inaugural address to the Legislature on the 21st. It is brief, well written, and in good taste. It takes ground strongly in favor of excluding slavery from the new territories, and recommends a repeal of the existing State laws, concerning blacks. NEW ORLEANS. The interments at New Orlean

on the 19th were 23—thirteen from cholera. For week ending on that day, 212—from cholera 111. SUICIDE. Israel Tisdale, master of transportatio on the Stoughton Branch Railroad, committed suicid in one of the cars at the Depot of that road in Stough ton, on Monday morning, by hanging himself with silk handkerchief.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR DEAN James Dean, L.L. D. formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Vermont University, died in Burlington on the 20th inst. aged 73 years.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. As the steambo

train New York was passing over the Providenc Road through Canton, last week, a part of the boile and engine blew up with a tremendous noise, and tore off the head of Lucius Cummings, the engineer and badly injured the fireman. The passengers es caped unhurt.

WRITINGS OF JOHN ADAMS. In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented the Memorial of Little & Brown, asking the patronage of government in a publication which they propose to issue of the writings of John Adams, second President of the United States.

Dr. John Loffland, well known by the literary appellation of the Milford Bard, died at Wilmington, Del., 22d ult.

Henry Clay was unanimously re-elected President of the American Colonization Society, at its recent annual meeting held in the City of Washington. The Albany correspondent of the Cortland County Whig says that 'Gov. Seward is writing the life of John Quincy Adams.'

Lynn, Mass. has a population of less than 12,-000, yet 3,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes were made there last year. Nearly 8,000 of its inhabitants of both sexes are engaged in the business. The value of the boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts in 1847, was \$17,000,000.

Thomas Fitzpatrick was suffocated in Philadel-bhia, recently, by the coal gas escaping from the stove

A Baptist clergyman has been detected in steal-ng books in New York. He had taken nearly \$1000 worth when discovered. He said he could not resist

The Chagres correspondent of the N. Y. Her-ald is grateful for small favors. He commences a t letter with—'I thank God that we have arrived at this infernal place.'

JARED SPARES, I.I. D., has been unanimously elected President of Harvard College. Gov. Everett has also been elected a member of the Board of Over-seers, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Gov. King, of Missouri, denies the right of the seneral Government to exclude slavery from the new erritories, but expresses a willingness to abide by the

13 Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, has been elected a corresponding member of the Philo-matic Society of France, in compliment for his recent discovery of an eighth satellite of Saturn. His name was proposed by Leverrier.

Carolina. On the 26th of December he plant first tea shrubs over cultivated in the United icultural purposes.

To Lieutenant Maury cites numerous facts to prove the existence of a rock, very near the surface of the water, directly on the track to Europe. Captain Walsh is almost positive that he saw it on his last trip, and describes it as appearing about the size of the hull of a ship of 500 tons.

to 'El Buscapie,' by Cerventes, intended by him as a vindication of Don Quixote, and of which no printed copy has been extant for two centuries, has been translated from the Spanish, and published in London, with copious notes, and a life of the author.

Baltimore on the 6th of March. It is called by the Inventors' National Institute of that city. Capitalists and amateurs of ingenuity and skill are also invited.

things over discovered to clean injury. sustingent since men of 'spready and standing' day by the common rough, who heard them gladly GRANDIN & DUDLEY. Surgeon Dentists,

No. 238 Washington St., : : BOSTON

TEETH FILLED AND WARRANTED EXTRACT of a letter from Dr. Crocker to De

'The other day, I operated on a man's teeth, for whom you filled some teeth, he said, about fourteen years since. They are as perfect as they were the hour you left them.'

The new method of inserting teeth, invented and practised by Drs. Grandin & Dudley, 238 Washington street, meets with universal favor. We have seen a lady who says Dr. Grandin filled teeth for her 12 or 13 years ago. They are perfectly good yet.—Boston December 15.

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS No. 20 TEMPLE PLACE, : : BOSTON

THE Will give particular attention to DISEASES OF THE EYE.

> CHAMPNEY'S Great Panoramic Picture

OF THE RIVER RHINE AND ITS BANKS.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNES.

DAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

AT THREE O'CLOCK, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, SCHOOL STREET.

THE two superb Tableaux of Scenes from the French Revolution of February, 1848, having been completed, are now introduced, viz: THE BURNING OF THE THRONE

AMARTINE AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE These scenes having passed under the observation of the artist, are portrayed with great spirit and en-

ergy.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock.—

Exhibition commences at 7 o'clock.

Office hours from 12 to 1. The exhibition closes in season to take any of the omnibuses.

Jan. 12

AMES'S ORIGINAL PICTURE

POPE PIUS IX. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT

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Admittance 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

CHEEVER'S PATENT

FIRE KINDLING.

DEPOT-No. 2 WATER ST., BOSTON.
No. 3 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.
No. 140 So. SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE attention of the citizens of Boston and vicini-ty, and country merchants generally, is invited to this article, which from the universal encomiums of this article, which from the universal encompums of the public press and of consumers; from its immenso sale in New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Utica, Syracuse, Albany, and wherever it has been introdu-ed; and for its intrinsic usefulness, convenience and economy, is confidently recommended to their notice.

A piece one inch square will burn from 16 to 20 minutes, will kindle charcoal, wood, or Liverpool coal, and will save more than half the charcoal used

Three cents' worth will test it fully. Orders solic-Liberal discount to retailers.

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WHITAKER'S PORTABLE MINIATURE SOLAR LAMP.

FOR WHICH A PATENT IS NOW PENDING THE CHEAPEST AND MOST PERFECT LIGHT EVER KNOWN!

THIS Lamp is so constructed, that not a particle of

Reading, Writing, Sewing, or for any practicable

Also, with a new method of introducing heated air only to the flame, by which we obtain as strong, briliant, and perfect a light, while burnt with whale oil, lard, or pot drippings, (free from salt and water,) as can be obtained from any other Lamp while used with the best sperm oil, gas, or camphene.

There is also a guard around the burners, by which all the oil which flows over the other lamps is, with

this, conducted back to the fountain, by which we obviate the greatest objection to oil lamps,—namely, want of cleanliness.

It will emit light equal to six sperm candles, at a cost of less than one half cent per hour, of so pure s nature as not to cause bread toasted over it to taste or smell, any more than when done by the most per-

feet fire.

Manufactured wholly by ENDICOTT & SUM-NER, 106 Elm street, New York, and for sale by I. PERKINS, Sole Agent for the New England States, larrison Avenue and Northampton street.

No. 42 Bromfield st., three doors from Tremont st. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

ALSO FOR SALE. Davis's GALVANIC BATTERIES for Medical purposes; with instructions for using them. Likewise, Mrs. Cooke's POLISHING IRONS; to polish with starch, free from any other kind of polish. Pa-

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TAYLOR & RUE WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Rox-bury, Boston and vicinity, that they have re-cently opened an Office, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, on DUDLEY STREET, ROXBURY, two or three

No money received unless a situation is procured. Servants of every kind supplied with good places in respectable families, and families supplied with servants, both in the city and country, at short notice.

## The Sabbath Question.

The Sabbath Question.

PROCEEDINGS of the Anti-Sabbath Convention, held at the Melodeon, Boston, March 23d and 24th; containing the speeches of Charles C. Burleigh, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John W. Browne, Theodore Parker, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and John M. Spear; together with an exhibition of the spirit of the Clerry and the religious press. Also embodying the views of Luther, Malancthon, Tyndale, Calvin, Barclay, Dymond, Paley, and Archbishop Whately, as to the Jewish nature of the Sabbath. The whole making a very neat and compact pamphlet of 168 pages. Price, 25 cents single; five copies for one dollar; 2 00 per dozen. Every friend of human progress should endeavor to procure a copy of this pamphlet, and to circulate it far and wide. For sale by BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill, and also at 21 Cornhill.

WM. J. REYNOLDS & CO. HAVE removed from No. 20 to No. 24 Cornbill, and have on hand a large stock of all the SCHOOL BOOKS in general use, which, together with a general assortment of STATIONERY and other articles, in their line, they offer to booksellers and country merchants and others, who buy to sell again, at the learnest market prices.

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HOME FOR REFORMERS. THE subscriber having removed to that neat, convenient, and central boarding-house, No. 2 1-2 Central Court, will be most happy to welcome some of the Friends of Reform at preasonable charges. He wishes his house to be the central place in Boston, where the friends of Temperance, Peace, Purity, Freedom, the Prisoner, &c. may meet together, and enjoy a comfortable and happy home.

The Central Court opens at 238 Washington 5.

JOHN M. SPEAB.